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## ADMINISTRATION NAVAL PROGRAM MEETS REVERSE

Three-Year Construction Urged  
by President Wilson and Ad-  
vocated by Secretary Daniels  
Ruled Out on Point of Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Josephus Daniels' three-year build-

ing program for a United States navy

"second to none" met with a severe

reverse on Monday when the whole

item covering the proposed new con-

struction was ruled out of the Naval

Appropriation Bill on a point of order.

With everything going smoothly and

the passage of the bill, after a con-

gratulatory cablegram from Presi-

dent Wilson taken for granted, this

unexpected development, coming with

dramatic suddenness, threw the big

navy advocates and the administra-

tion forces into temporary confusion.

The sustaining of the point of order

on the proposed new construction de-

layed action on the \$746,000,000 bill

and jeopardized the feature of it on

which President Wilson and Secre-

tary Daniels insisted as vital to the

success of American plans at the

Peace Conference.

In a final effort to save the bill in

its integrity, Representative Padgett,

chairman of the Naval Affairs Com-

mittee, had a hasty consultation with

Chairman Pau of the Rules Committee,

and framed a special meeting of the

latter body for this morning. The

Democrats are in a large majority on

the committee, and advantage will be

taken to keep the bill intact.

The principal point of contest in the

bill has always been the clause pro-

viding for the three-year construc-

tion program, designed to give the

United States a navy "as powerful as

any afloat." This is the clause in sup-

port of which President Wilson sent

the cable message urging that failure

to adopt it would be fatal to the under-

takings of the American peace delega-

tion. This was the essence of the mes-

sage, though it has been kept more or

less secret on the ground that its pub-

lication might lead to serious "inter-

national complications."

While there are no serious complica-

tions, it is already apparent to sena-

tors and representatives, from re-

cent dispatches, that the mystery sur-

rounding this whole naval matter is

giving rise to serious criticism in

London and Paris as having some in-

consistency as between the advocacy of

a big navy in Washington and the

strong support given to the proposal

for disarmament at the Peace Con-

ference. Apparent unwillingness on

the part of Secretary Daniels to come

out into the open has led Republican

leaders in the Senate and the House

to characterize the whole construction

program as "bluff" to be used as a

club to enforce certain viewpoints at

the Peace Conference.

When consideration of the bill

reached this clause on Monday, James

R. Mann, Republican floor leader,

staged a coup by raising a point of

order against this part of the bill.

The three-year construction program

calling for an uncertain expenditure,

and Mr. Mann objected on the grounds

that if the clause were adopted the

House would be authorizing some-

thing for which no appropriation had

been made.

Representative Garrett of Texas, in

the chair, sustained the point, to the

manifest chagrin of Representative

Padgett. Representative Padgett

countered by submitting an amend-

ment authorizing the construction on

a dummy appropriation of \$2,900,000

which was also ruled out.

Excitement ran high, and Repre-

sentative Miller of Minnesota hurried

rushed in another amendment provid-

ing for the appropriation of \$210,000,-

000 to cover the building of the 10

dreadnaughts proposed by Secretary

Daniels.

Representative Campbell of Kansas,

ranking Republican on the Rules Com-

mittee, proponed on Monday that the

"second to none" clause would be

beaten on the floor, no matter what

the action of the Rules Committee.

"If it was merely a matter of a big

navy," he said, "there would be no

opposition from me. This is not open

legislation, however, but something

which we are asked to bludgeon

through on the strength of a secret

cable message with the consequences

of which none of us are familiar."

The revolutionists are running

away to other cities, the rebellion is

quelled, the test came and was met

by Seattle unflinchingly, which is 95

per cent loyal. When the issue of

Americanism is raised, there can be no

compromise. The plans of the revolu-

tionists were to call the entire State

out and then add state by state. The

government was to be conducted by

the soldiers, sailors, and workmen's

councils. It was thought with the city

prostrate we would turn over the

operation of necessities to them.

"We refused to mediate, compromise

or discuss. Unconditional surrender

was our motto. Seattle stands up

to the revolutionists all over the

nation. Our government is founded

on the rule of the majority, our Con-

stitution and our laws can be changed

if the majority desire. Until they are

changed, every true man must give

his all to uphold the same. There are

millions of men in the United States who

would have done the same."

"My father and mother left Norway

in order to enjoy greater liberty and

happiness in America."

## BELGIAN RAILWAYS ARE REQUISITIONED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday)—

Railways, telegraph, and telephones

have been requisitioned by the govern-

ment. The decree states that it is the

duty of the Belgian Government to as-

sure the execution of the Lille conven-

tion of Jan. 31, 1919, between France,

England, and Belgium, stipulating that

the personnel of the Belgian railway

lines shall be placed under the mili-

tary requisitioning authority, as the

regime applies to the French railways.

SEATTLE STRIKE  
IS DECLARED OFF

Mayor, in Comment on General  
Situation, States That Quietus  
Has Been Put on Revolutionists  
Throughout the Nation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—The general

strike called at 10 a.m. on

Thursday, in sympathy with the strike

of shipyard employees, against the

Macy wage award, was declared off

on Monday by the general strike com-

mittee on a vote of four to three, effective at noon today.

At the same time, however, as the

announcement was made calling off

the general sympathetic strike at noon

today, the general strike committee

ordered all union men, who returned to

work in response to the Mayor's

proclamation, immediately to quit

their jobs until that time to prove the

"solidarity of labor."

Original threats to tie up all indus-

tries in the city until the demands of

the Macy award were granted have thus melted to the simple demand for a showing of solidar-

ity. It is announced that the union men now at work will reject this order, as the Mayor declares he will fill the places of every man now in the

utilities who goes out now with another man.

The mobilization camp at Camp Lewis can, it is stated, supply a sufficient number of trained men to operate every street car, light, power

and gas station in the city.

The principal point of contest in the

ing to a full effect the design which has chiefly emanated from the brain of the President of the United States."

#### Waterways Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—The following official statement was issued this evening:

"The commission on the international régime of ports, waterways and railways held its second meeting at the Ministry of Public Works on Monday, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock, under the chairmanship of M. Crespi.

"The proposals were presented to the commission. The first, presented by the British delegation, relates to the freedom of interior transit, and the second, presented by the French delegation, relates to a study of the questions involved in the international régime of ports, waterways and railways, as well as the rivers and railroads, to which this régime should be applied.

"After an exchange of views among the members of the commission, it was decided to appoint two small committees, one consisting of nine members, of which five should represent the great powers, and four the minor powers, to study questions relative to the application of the international régime of ports, waterways and railways; the second, consisting of 10 members, five from the great powers and five from the minor powers, to study the relation of general questions. The second of these committees will hold its first meeting on Thursday, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock."

#### FRENCH PLAN TO STOP SPECULATION

Chamber Passes Measure Dealing Drastically With Monopolies Tending to Increase Prices

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—After a long debate in the Chamber of Deputies the bill, presented by M. Nail, Minister of Justice, was passed, dealing drastically with illicit speculation and monopolies tending to increase the cost of living. The Chamber, however, rejected the proposed jurisdiction of courts-martial and substituted civil jurisdiction.

M. Violette, reporter of the bill, stated that the commission protested against the precipitation with which the bill, which entailed a modification of the penal code, had been introduced. While approving the bill as a whole, M. Violette declared the commission on civil and criminal legislation's disapproval of courts-martial to deal with profiteers and made several recommendations for alteration of the bill.

The bill was attacked by M. Pierre Laval, who declared the present economic crisis would not be met by speeches and ill-advised action. M. Laval continued to accuse M. Clemenceau of bringing before the public a vision of courts-martial in order to save it from vain satisfaction, a proceeding which he described as an exceedingly dangerous form of demagogery.

As substitute measures to those put forward in the government bill, the Deputy proposed the formation of purchasing groups, encouragement of cooperative organizations and action by municipalities as intermediaries between consumers and producers.

In reply, the Minister of Justice said the government had already taken measures for the organization of peace, but that this did not suffice with that nearly two years' service under the white ensign, the White Star steamship Olympic has returned to the red ensign.

At a luncheon held on board on Saturday, Colonel Concannon, joint manager of the White Star Dominion and American lines, stated that the vessel during the war had traveled 184,000 miles, and consumed 347,000 tons of coal. The White Star Line during the war, had transported 549,860 troops, and carried 4,250,000 tons of cargo.

#### OLYMPIC FREED FROM WAR SERVICE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LIVERPOOL, England (Sunday)—After nearly two years' service under the white ensign, the White Star steamship Olympic has returned to the red ensign.

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#### MEMORIAL SERVICE TO COL. ROOSEVELT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Prince Arthur of Connaught represented the King, Lord Howe the Queen, at the memorial service yesterday at Westminster Abbey. The American Ambassador, John W. Davis, and Mrs. Davis, Vice-Admiral Sims, Lord Beresford, Lord Bryce, Lord and Lady Curzon, Austin Chamberlain, Walter Long, Lord Southwark, and Mr. Syngre of the Foreign Office were present, along with Hugh Concourse of the American service men and war workers.

#### BOLSHEVIST ENVOY LEAVES DENMARK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—The Bolshevik representative, Mr. Suritz, left on Thursday with the whole personnel of the legation and the propaganda bureau, and Denmark has thus severed all relations with the Bolsheviks.

#### DEBATE IN BERNE ON WAR PRISONERS

##### French Delegate Strongly Opposes

Return of German Prisoners—Ramsay Macdonald Declares for Autonomy for India

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—At the international Socialist conference on Saturday, Ramsay Macdonald said that the British Labor Party favored Home Rule for Ireland, and autonomy for the people of Egypt and India, and declared that Cyprus should be allowed to determine her own destiny if the League of Nations were created.

M. Jouhaux' resolution demanding the creation of an international labor bureau, forming an integral part of the League of Nations, was passed unanimously.

BERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—Pierre Renaudel, a French delegate to the International Socialist Conference, rebuked the German Majority Socialist delegates for their demand that the German prisoners be returned by the Allies.

"You continue to insult the Allies," he declared, "by pretending that French militarism is retaining the German prisoners. You forget the deportations from Lille and from Belgium. You try to influence our working classes by alleging that the use of your prisoners is unfair competition for our workmen. This is our business, not yours. You continue your propaganda in favor of the former German Government, but if you desire to reach results you must adopt an altogether different attitude."

Mr. Grumbach, the delegate from Upper Alsace, protested against the speech in the German National Assembly at Weimar in which Dr. Eduard David, president of the assembly, declared that Alsace-Lorraine belonged to the German people. Mr. Grumbach's remarks were indorsed by Karl Kautsky, German Independent Socialist, who declared that the election of Dr. David as president of the assembly was a challenge to the Entente.

BERNE, Switzerland (Sunday)—Territorial questions were to the fore at the international Socialist conference today, the subject of Alsace-Lorraine being the chief one considered. Some time also was spent debating a resolution favoring the release by the Allies of the German prisoners of war.

During the latter discussion, there was a sharp exchange between Oscar Wels, a German Majority Socialist, and Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier. The latter accused the German authorities of ill-treating French prisoners. He was warmly supported in this charge by a French delegate, Pierre Renaudel.

Herr Wels introduced the subject of prisoners by arguing that German prisoners should be released because they would compete with French and Belgian workers in France and Belgium. Kurt Eisner said Germany had no right to protest, after what she had done to France and Belgium during the war, adding:

"When anyone has seen, as I have seen, French prisoners near Munich crowded into low, dark sheds, no right to protest remains."

Finally on the motion of Camille Huysmans, a Belgian delegate, a resolution was adopted declaring that as allied prisoners were returned home and, though the bringing of guilty persons to book would not immediately lower prices, it would enable shameless middlemen, who were responsible for high prices, a subject of general discontent, to be dealt with effectively.

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#### RECHID BEY MAKES GOOD HIS ESCAPE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—Rechid Bey, formerly prefect of Diabekr, a prominent Young Turk, who was arrested recently by order of the Turkish Government, owing to complicity with the Armenian massacres, has escaped. The incident causes no surprise, the thing is regarded as proof of the inefficiency of the Tewlik Pasha Government and of its tolerance of Young Turk crimes.

#### FRENCH URGE MORE SPEED IN CONGRESS

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effectively with Germany. Material disarmament of the enemy is called for, and the adoption without any mitigation, of the policy advocated by Marshal Foch, and M. Clemenceau.

The press roundly declares that the conference, in the very name of those ideas for which the atrocious war has been fought, is allowing militarism to rear its once more. Comments are all on the same note of exasperation at the unpractical idealism of the conference, which has resulted in dallying with questions which effect the existence of France.

Another instance of the procrastinating methods of the conference is pointed out in the fact that the allied commission to Poland, which was decided on at least a fortnight ago, is now only starting for Warsaw, though the urgency of the situation in Poland is admitted by all. Gen. Carton de Wiart has taken the place of General Botha at the head of the mission.

JUGO-SLAV UNION HAILED WITH JOY

Joining of Various Peoples Declared by Their Representative in Washington the Realization of a Long-Held Desire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Maintaining the present army organization, the annual Army Appropriation Bill introduced in the House on Monday makes provision for a permanent peace-time establishment of not more than 28,529 officers and 509,900 men. The total of \$1,117,289,448 is appropriated for the maintenance of this force for the fiscal year 1920.

A special feature of the bill is the abolition of the silver and gold chevrons as a mark of differentiation between officers and men who have served their country abroad and those who have served at home. The action of the House in this matter was based on the belief that such differentiation was invidious and led to unnecessary jealousies. The committee's decision will undoubtedly be sustained by the House. Secretary Baker's ruling on this point will be invalidated as soon as the bill becomes effective. It is probable, however, that the War Department itself may do away with the distinction before that time.

Under the bill the pay of the private soldier is to be raised from the pre-war standard of \$15 to \$30, to which it was raised in the war emergency.

The national guard is to be restored to its pre-war status, and will therefore automatically revert to the position it occupied before it was called into the federal service. This section of the bill becomes effective as soon as it is passed, instead of on June 30, when the annual appropriation bill becomes available. The reason for this is that many national guard units are arriving in the United States every week, and the military authorities feel that the organization of these units might suffer if they had to wait five or six months to continue their former activities within the states.

The personnel of the army is to be entirely on a voluntary basis. This section of the bill reads in part:

"The enlisted force of the regular army shall be raised by voluntary enlistment for periods of three years and for the additional forces hereinafter authorized by voluntary enlistment for the period of one year."

Authorization is made under the bill for the retention as reserve officers of men who have served in that capacity in the war emergency. They are entitled to the rank they held at the date of their discharge from the army or a higher rank.

#### ARMY BILL RAISES PAY OF SOLDIERS

Force of Not Over 509,900 Men in Peace Time Provided in the Measure Laid Before House—National Guard Restored

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The paper publishes a manifesto from Don Jaime disavowing the recent Germanophile campaign, and the party chiefs, and will now be edited by Don Jaime's secretary, Francisco Melgar, with a pro-Ally staff. The Carlists will publish a manifesto on the return of the special mission conferring with Don Jaime in Paris.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The Secretary of State's announcement, made in Paris, that the government of the United States formally welcomes and recognizes the union of the Jugo-Slavs (Serbs, Croats and Slovenes), formerly under Austro-Hungarian rule, with the kingdom of Serbia into a single state, has been received with the greatest joy in the Jugo-Slav circles in this country and in Europe.

Speaking of the reception of this most favorable news by the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Prof. Veyslav M. Yovanovich, director of the official information bureau of the new kingdom in Washington says:

"I have naturally not yet received from Europe any information as to the effect that the declaration has produced among our people, but as that very union of all the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes into a single state always was and still is the dearest dream of our whole nation, you can rest assured that the official recognition of our kingdom will rouse the greatest enthusiasm, and provoke a feeling of sincere admiration and gratitude to the government of the United States, both by the Serbs of Serbia and by our brothers in race, the Jugo-Slavs of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, whose unanimous wish (now formally recognized) to unite with Serbia was achieved last fall by the military victories of the Serbian Army over the Bulgars, the Austro-Magyars and the Germans in the Balkans, as well as by the internal collapse of the Hapsburg empire, for which the chief merit belongs to our faithful and patriotic Jugo-Slav and Czechoslovak brothers of Austria-Hungary.

"As you know, the first declaration of war in the greatest of wars history was, that of Austria-Hungary against Serbia. We have never been neutral in this war, for we were attacked against our will the very day Germany pressed her ally to start it. No treaty whatever, secret or public, was binding any of our great European allies toward us; no promises of territory or any kind were made to us before or during the struggle, and the only obligations on which we relied in our darkest hours were the purely moral ones. In spite of the enormous sacrifices in blood we made and of the terrible suffering of our peoples, we remained loyal to the allied cause, for we knew well that the final issue of this war, bringing justice and freedom to the world, will also bring them to our people. From the very beginning of the great war, Serbia fought not only for her own freedom and independence, she embraced not only the common cause of her allies in the field, she embraced also the sacred cause of freeing her brothers on the other side of the fighting line; the Serbs, the Croats and the Slovenes of Austria-Hungary.

She testified that shortly after the United States broke relations with Germany, she had sought to obtain from the United States Employment Service requests from employers for female help have decreased 48 per cent since the signing of the armistice, while registrations by women for employment have decreased only 12 per cent. During the week ending Nov. 2, 1918, 24,596 women registered with the service for places, and applications for female help amounted to 56,059. During the week ending Jan. 18, 1919, 21,662 women applied for places, while the applications for women workers decreased to 28,742.

Decreases in applications for women workers occur in practically every state reporting a surplus of labor.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—There has been considerable unrest for some time past in labor circles regarding the disposition of the aliens in Canada, and while the government is giving the question its most careful consideration, it is recognized as one of considerable delicacy. With a view to shedding some light on the subject, the Canadian Government has issued the following statement of information:

"There are at present in various internment camps throughout the Dominion about 2200 internees, of whom 1700 are Germans, the remainder being of Austrian and other enemy nationalities. Of the 1700 Germans, 800 were transferred from the West Indies and are held at the request of His Majesty's Government. The government has been advised by Great Britain that repatriation is now possible of number not exceeding 100 adult enemy aliens from the Dominion. An order-in-council has been passed providing for the deportation of all enemy internees who may be regarded as dangerous, hostile or undesirable, and this order is now being carried out, subject, of course, to the limitations necessarily imposed by the shortage of shipping and restrictions by enemy nations upon repatriation. Inquiry is also being made of His Majesty's Government for the purpose of obtaining directions as to what disposition they wish to be made of the 800 Germans who were transferred from the West Indies.

"There are a large number of aliens employed industrially in Canada, principally in the larger centers. Of these many thousands are anxious to return to European countries and are willing to pay their passage if permitted to go. Lack of shipping facilities and passage alone prevent a general exodus of these aliens. The government has

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The United States Secretary of War has advised the Governor of Massachusetts that his proposal to allow soldiers to take a course at the Massachusetts Agricultural College while they are waiting their discharge is impracticable from the military point of view. The Secretary states that the department plans to discharge the men from service as rapidly as possible.

PROPOSAL HELD IMPRACTICAL

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## WHAT MAY FOLLOW PEACE CONFERENCE

Permanence Only Assured by Delegates Elected by People With Powers of Taxation and Attributes of a Government

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—When Lincoln was on his way to Washington to resume the presidency of the United States, he spoke the following words, in the course of an address delivered in the Hall at Philadelphia, that hall in which was signed the Declaration of Independence:

"I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept the Confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of separation of the colonies from the motherland, it was the sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but I hope to the world, for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men."

Lincoln's expression of that hope is used in significant fashion as a preface to the reprint (Macmillan) of the two articles on the League of Nations which first appeared last month in the pages of the Round Table. The reprint is also noteworthy for a short introduction written by Viscount Grey of Fallodon.

Like most statesmen on whom the responsibilities of office have weighed heavily, he turns his gaze to the steps immediately ahead, and does not allow himself to be drawn into any statement as to the goal which is so clearly envisaged by the writers of these articles. Lord Grey heartily approves of the recommendations in the pamphlet as sound in themselves—even essential—it becomes doubly important for the general public to make themselves familiar with the further views of guides who have been given this excellent certificate. For it is not what this or that individual thinks in the day for action that will determine a lasting cohesion of nations, but the ready assent of democratic and enlightened peoples to policies which involve the surrender bit by bit of those ideas which made for a false estimate of liberty. Hence the destruction of such untrue ideas in the general consciousness is a prime necessity before statesmen can find the desired democratic sanction for their acts.

For the citizen who is eager to understand the true bearings of the League of Nations, much, therefore, is to be gained by a comparison of the furthest thought expressed in the body of the pamphlet with the clear, practical, limited standpoint which Lord Grey has purposely taken in his foreword. To do this at all thoroughly, the text of the whole must be studied, but since the articles are of considerable length, and have already been noticed in The Christian Science Monitor, all that can be attempted here is to gather up what is essential to such a comparison. On the other hand, the introduction is a new element in the discussion and owing to its brevity, can be quoted in full.

"It is agreed," writes Lord Grey, "and President Wilson has expressed the opinion, that a League of Nations should be formed at the Peace Conference. If that conference separates without any practical step having been taken, an opportunity will have passed that may never recur till after some experience even more awful than that of this great war."

"But the first work of the Peace Conference must be to settle the terms of peace—a task sufficient to absorb, and even to exhaust the energies of any conference. Is there not a danger that it may separate without having created a League of Nations? Will not the difficulty of creating such a league be most formidable? It will require a formal treaty, offering many a point to criticism and objection. Is there not a danger that such a treaty may not be ratified subsequently by the parliaments of one or more of the great nations concerned, and in particular by the Senate of the United States?"

"To those who are rightly impressed by these difficulties, I would earnestly recommend a careful perusal of the following paper. It shows that it will not be necessary for the Peace Conference to create a League of Nations. The conference will in itself be the vital beginning of a league. All that is absolutely necessary is that it should not commit suicide, but keep itself alive by adjourning and leaving a permanent secretariat, instead of dissolving itself and destroying its machinery."

"This is not all that is desirable. But it is all that is essential. A beginning that has in it vitality and power of growth is better than a more complete and attractive creation that has no life. One is a living thing, the other a piece of furniture."

"Two more points I would especially commend to careful and sympathetic attention. One is the possibility of applying the principle of trusteeship to those vast tracts, especially in Africa, where no independent national government of the native inhabitants can be formed. The other is the emphasis and earnest advocacy of the part to be taken by the United States in helping to give effect to this principle of trusteeship, and in the council of the world. Without the United States, any council or League of Nations will soon be little better than the old concert of Europe, which was invariably split by intrigues within it, and split by opposing groups. It has required the

United efforts of the Allies and the United States to win the war of right against wrong, and to make the peace. It will need the united and continuous, though peaceful, action of all of them to maintain the peace. It would be fatal to the future of the world for the United States to relapse into the old idea of strict isolation, as it would be for any power to revive the German policy of separate conquest and domination. It is, I believe, in this spirit, and for this purpose, that the people of this country desire close and cordial relations with the United States. We think the people of the United States must be conscious of the great and benevolent influence they have exercised on the history of the world by the part they have taken in this war; and we cannot believe that they will let this influence abate or die."

So runs the foreword. But the writers of the pamphlet go much further. They point to the history of conferences between governments, and show with ruthless logic that no such conferences have ever permanently bound together different national organizations under an effective common government. They might have drawn upon the comparatively recent experience of Australia before the foundation of the Commonwealth, but they preferred to take an example in which there were no such bonds as those afforded by the Colonial Office, the Imperial Government and the primacy, to put it no higher, of the British Parliament. They preferred to take the earlier example of the American States, which had ceased to be colonies and were not yet united.

To fight England they formed an Inter-State Congress, which was just after eight years of war to expel the British; but only by the incomparable genius of Washington and the blunders of the British command. In peace the Inter-State Congress, after eight years' practical experience of the necessities of government in war, fell down flat. It could not even raise the cash to pay the interest due to its bondholders."

With the insight of genius Washington saw what were the conditions of American freedom, and his lieutenant, Hamilton, "demonstrated by reasoning which remains valid for all time, the two conditions which must be realized in order to convert the Inter-State Congress into a government capable of governing. In the first place, Congress must cease to derive its authority from the governments of the 13 states, and must draw it directly from the people themselves. It must be elected by the people of all the component states. In the second place, it must be able to tax the people and to collect its taxation from individuals. It could never be a government, in fact as well as in name, so long as its revenues had to be voted by each of the 13 legislatures. The last 130 years have verified the reasoning of Hamilton and Washington. The first Congress was invaluable, but only as a scaffolding whereby the permanent structure could be built. Used to carry the load which only the pillars of a genuine government could bear, it fell in ruins, and had Americans realized nothing more permanent than the scaffolding of the first Congress, the fabric of free society in America would have perished in its fall."

Arguing from this analogy, the writer of the first article proceeds thus: "The Inter-State Conference of the World, of which the Peace Conference will constitute the first meeting, will be a scaffolding, and invaluable as such. But it will not constitute a world government; if the burden of a world government is placed upon it, it will fall with a crash, and the whole world will be involved in the disaster. Before it can become the government which the world needs, and be really capable of discharging the functions of government, it must consist of representatives sent to it, not by the governments of nations, but by their peoples. And those representatives must be able to impose and collect taxes by acts which need no ratification by the governments and legislatures of existing nations. If and when those conditions are realized, the League of Nations will have developed the structure of a world government."

The foregoing argument has been advisedly dissociated from the subsidiary argument that only so will the democratic nations, which are sufficiently advanced politically, find themselves able to deal justly with the more backward communities, and to give them forms of government, such as will not only insure order, but expedite their advancement to that higher political level at which entrance to the league becomes possible. It is quite true, as the writer says, that if ever a League of Nations clothed with the appearance, but not with the attributes of a government, is used to administer vast territories which cannot as yet govern themselves, it will collapse, and the whole fabric of civilized society be shattered. Yet the mad thesis would be valid, even if there were no such backward communities to be considered, as for most practical purposes there were none in the case of the Australian states. There can, indeed, be no higher task before the League of Nations than the right education and advancement of the minors in the world-family, but the reason why each of the members of the league should part with first one and then another of its attributes of sovereignty lies deeper still in the harmony of things.

This is not all that is desirable. But it is all that is essential. A beginning that has in it vitality and power of growth is better than a more complete and attractive creation that has no life. One is a living thing, the other a piece of furniture.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' PENSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—A delegation of women teachers who have retired from the school service has asked the government to raise the minimum pension from \$75 per annum to at least \$100. The government at present contributes \$30,000 per annum to the pension fund, the 2½ per cent of their salaries which the teachers pay not being sufficient to enable them to meet their needs. About 800 teachers are dependent on this pension fund. The delegation was assured of consideration.

## THE ROLLING DOWNS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There are days in the summer when a stretch of English down land seems to be the very loveliest country in the world. Space and freedom and fresh air all belong to the downs, but even on wet and windy days when the clouds hang low, and the surface of the close-growing grass is gray, they are beautiful, because of their "still solitude," as Robert Bridges calls it, "only matched in the skies." But of all the year, a September day is the best of all for a tramp over the open road of the down, only the start must be an early one, because it is just when the gray mantle is being transformed by the sunlight that all the wonder of the world seems most allvelous.

The Rambler and I met the Shepherd as we left our gate. "A bit of a haze," he remarked, as he and his dog passed on to the village, and we saw that the high down for which we were making was veiled in one of those delicate, ethereal gray mists that come scudding over by the sea, leaving all the coloring of sea and cliff and herbage the lovelier for its visit.

A covey of partridges were scratching and fussing in the chalk-pit, making a morning toilet, and rabbits scuttled into their burrows as we found the winding track that led from fields to down, and when the summit was reached, the sun was catching the last wisps of mist in his splendid rays, turning the world into a scene of translucent beauty. The channel lay glistening like silver in the sunshine, and we could see the "colored counties" stretched out like a pattern, in which the blue-green woods and the yellow and green of the farm lands worked themselves into a perfect symmetry.

At the edge of the cliff, where the large cracks and folds in the chalk look like grass-covered waves, a colony of jackdaws were holding a vigorous discussion, with that conversational ability that jackdaws possess in such a marked degree. Great gulls sailed over our heads like stately and silent aeroplanes, and younger gulls, shining brown in the sun, skinned past or dropped to the sea, where they rode upon the little waves in company with numerous other friends and relatives.

There are some days that are stored in memory, that remain perfectly distinct in every detail, and this is one of them, because it came in such wondrous way. In an hour every vestige of mist had vanished, the downs became emerald green, the sea a dazzling blue, and all the bays and inlets and villages that yesterday had seemed so remote had advanced to such a friendly nearness that they seemed possessed of all kinds of charming characteristics unnoticed before. Along the horizon of the sea, the ships could be seen, fearlessly going out upon their journeys. The workaday world still existed, though the downs had been a veritable fairy-land for a couple of pleasant hours, and, as if to remind men that the world conflict was not yet over, an airship came quietly into view, sailing slowly up in one direction and then as slowly back again. Then a black object in the sea could be identified, moving along the surface of the water. The airship evidently had her auxiliary close by, ready to come to her signal. While we lay munching our breakfast on the down, these ceaseless watchers were hunting the submarines, guarding the waters for the "gallant ships" upon which so much depended.

From somewhere near by, a big gun boomed and then another and another, but even they could not make the vivid beauty of the day seem less kind, nor disturb the conviction that the peace and the beauty were the real heritage of man, a heritage which was permanent and sufficient to be shared by all who cared to enjoy it. The birds ignored the world conflict, as they ignored us. Their own business was apparently absorbing them and there was much coming and going. All of a sudden gulls appeared from every ridge of chalky cliff. "Birds, birds, white as the foam, light as the air," rising, falling, skimming along with great wings outstretched. What provoked the sudden disturbance we could not guess, but as we lay still, looking over the edge of the down cliff, this swirling concourse of birds was a wonderful sight, a dazzling movement of flashing wings against a background of brilliant blue.

Up above us stood the tall white Runic cross that is a beacon for sailors many miles out to sea. It shone in the beauty of the day, gleaming white and clean, a tribute to the great poet, who found his inspiration in the rolling downs and deep woods of England, who loved the sea and those who go down to the sea in ships and whose memory is inseparable from those downs and deep cliffs into which the sea has cut its way for centuries.

I wonder sometimes if Bridges was

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thinking about my own particular down when he wrote:

I climb your crown and lo! a sight surprising  
Of sea in front uprising steep and wide  
And scattered ships ascending  
To heaven, lost in the blending.

As we left our downs, the sun had brought about another transformation and the soft, blue haze on the far horizon was enveloping the ships in its magical beauty.

## BOLSHEVISM SHOWN AT FRENCH CONGRESS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The final meeting which closed the Congress of the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme was marked by a rather remarkable incident. During the preceding speeches there had been some signs of dissatisfaction as well as applause, but when M. Victor Basch, after a condemnation of the Central Empires for their responsibility for the war, read an order of the day approved by the central committee, a passage expressing fervent gratitude to the heroes who had made the supreme sacrifice for France and for liberty, elicited such violent protests from a portion of the audience that the speaker left the platform, followed by the central committee.

In a statement issued later to the press, describing the incident, the central committee announced their intention of bringing about a definite rupture with those members of the league who have dared to hoot at the mention of the soldiers of all classes, who have given their lives for their country.

M. Victor Basch and the members of the committee made their exit in the midst of a scene of violent disturbance, and a new committee was formed, with M. Barqueau, an advocate of the court of appeal, as chairman. Subsequently, several speakers vehemently denounced the allied military intervention in Russia, and an order of the day condemning any intervention in opposition to the Bolsheviks was adopted.

It is stated that a meeting will shortly be held, at which members of the league will be asked to choose between the league within the league set up by the dissension minority and the league itself.

## FUTURE OF CADET TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Lieut.-Col. R. B. Wright (Purley County School), presiding at a recent meeting of the Public Secondary Schools Cadet Association at the Guildhall, said that as a result of conferences with the War Office, it had been found that cadet training was not regarded by the War Office as of any military value whatever; though its undoubted value in inculcating morals was fully recognized. It was stated that the War Office welcomed the cooperation of the cadet corps. They must be prepared for opposition, opposition that arose from ignorance of their ideals—their aims. The father and brother from France would say that because cadets were in khaki, therefore they were termed dummivates. This condition has actually occurred in several countries. Until this is broken up, there will be no such thing as democracy in Central and South America. There is much more interest taken in politics by the common people of the Central and Southern republics than is imagined in the United States. The common people are also much better able to select able and honest leaders than is popularly thought. But in the face of a political system of this sort, where two men may agree to use their respective political forces to help each other to defraud the public by dishonest elections, the people are absolutely helpless except through revolutions.

The Wilson administration in Washington has expressed its strong disapprobation of the revolutionary method of securing recognition by the people of their rights, when they are threatened with being overthrown by political intrigue. There is a growing tendency in Central and South America on the part of the people to say that they prefer not to be recognized by the United States Government, rather than to give up their rights to obtain justice in the best way they can.

The situation is illustrated very pointedly by the recent political history of Panama. In 1912, President Taft decided, upon the request of various public men in Panama, to arbitrate the elections in Panama. As a result of this United States supervision, Dr. Porras was elected President.

The constitution of Panama forbids the reelection of an incumbent. Dr. Porras was succeeded by one of his principal political lieutenants, Dr. Valdes, and Dr. Porras himself was sent as Minister to Washington. In Dr. Porras' absence, a new political alignment took place in Panama, in the course of which Dr. Valdes became estranged from Dr. Porras.

When Dr. Valdes passed away, two years after he took his seat, it threw

into the exceedingly rich British

British manufacturers, if they produced well-mounted films, or they had good actors and actresses, would have captivated the world. Films, he remarked, require much more scenic and artistic effect to compete with those of Italian and French producers.

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## HOW PEOPLES HAVE USED REVOLUTIONS

If Attempt Is Made to Put End to Them in Central and South America, Some Step Is Needed to Insure Fair Elections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—It has been almost universally true in Central and South America that revolutions have been the only means the people possess to express their will in case they wish to protest against the action of an administration of which they disapprove. It may be said that a really fair election has not taken place in any of the Central and South American countries, with the exception of Colombia, Guatemala, Chile, Brazil and Argentina, in half a century. The importance of this fact in relation to the policy being pursued by the United States Government at present, lies in the ability of the present administration to retain the hold upon the country indefinitely if revolutions are suppressed by outside forces.

A close observer of Central and South American conditions on the isthmus says that if the League of Nations intends to put an end to revolutions in Central and South America, then it is morally bound to assure freedom and fairness of elections. To deny the right of revolutions, and at the same time to fail to provide for just elections, is to set up an autocracy in every country from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn. It is well known in Panama that the election boards in the republic decide the elections. These boards are constituted by the existing administration. They draw up lists of the electors, and are able to throw out any electors whose politics may be undesirable.

Although the constitutions of many of the Central and South American republics forbid a president's succeeding himself immediately, they usually allow him to come in again after the tenure of the office by another. For this reason, the president, who might wish to enjoy another term later, is usually expected to make a bargain with his successor to enable himself to get back later. This practically creates autocracies in Central and South America which might be termed duumvirates. This condition has actually occurred in several countries.

Until this is broken up, there will be no such thing as democracy in Central and South America. There is much more interest taken in politics by the common people of the Central and Southern republics than is imagined in the United States. The common people are also much better able to select able and honest leaders than is popularly thought. But in the face of a political system of this sort, where two men may agree to use their respective political forces to help each other to defraud the public by dishonest elections, the people are absolutely helpless except through revolutions.

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## NEW YORK PLANS DRY ENFORCEMENT

Comprehensive Measure, Now in Both Branches of Legislature, Follows General Lines Laid Down for Federal Approval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK**, New York—The New York State Prohibition Enforcement Bill, backed by the Anti-Saloon League and the united prohibition forces of the State, was introduced in the State Senate at Albany on Monday by George E. Thompson, and in the Assembly by Walter S. McNab.

The bill is based upon the composite of the tested enforcement measures of the entire country. This composite was compiled, for the purpose of drafting a national code to be enacted by Congress, by the general attorney of the Anti-Saloon League of America. In addition, the bill includes all the provisions of the present liquor tax law of New York tested in the courts, which were applicable and now adapted to New York procedure and practice, by the league staff, in consultation with legislators, liquor law enforcement experts and leading attorneys, and approved by the leaders of the other prohibition organizations.

The prohibition forces, in the face of all the freak, obnoxious measures designed to make prohibition odious, will fight for their own enforcement bill. The league believes the freak bills are primarily planned to tempt the league into objection because of their palpable bad faith, the wets in such a case to hold the league up to ridicule on the ground that it does not want honest enforcement. The prohibitionists insist that their own bill proves that they will stop at nothing short of honest enforcement.

One section of the bill shows the false basis for the claim put forward by some members of the Roman Catholic clergy that prohibition is an infringement upon sacramental rites. This section provides for the issuance of "commercial permits" to wholesale or retail druggists, manufacturers of alcohol, or compounds, or preparations thereof, for permitted purposes, or manufacturers of wine for medicinal or sacramental use, and to manufacturers of non-potable preparations. The fee for a commercial permit is \$50 a year, and rigid safeguards are thrown around its issuance. Provision is made for the issuance of special permits, for which no fee is charged, to the proper officers of hospitals, laboratories and similar public institutions, or manufacturing establishments, to clergymen or priests, to physicians, and to common carriers, permitting the obtaining, possession and transportation of liquor for authorized purposes, and its sale on prescription where the same is not prohibited under the local-option features of the present laws. The prohibitionists assert that this section proved that they never had any intention of prohibiting the manufacture and proper sale of sacramental or medicinal alcohol.

The wets have been most active in their propaganda concerning the search and seizure and the percentage-of-alcohol features of enforcement. The drys, in their bill, so far as search and seizure are concerned, are no more drastic than the law which has been in existence, applicable to dry territory in this State, for some 20 years. The measure embodies the substance of the present law, and includes the essential provisions to safeguard the sanctity of the home, now contained in the liquor tax law.

The prohibitionists, therefore, will not, and presumably the commissioner of excise whom the bill proposes to make responsible for enforcement, will not undertake to disturb such small amounts of liquor as individuals may have for private consumption, so long as they do not violate the spirit of the law.

William H. Anderson, superintendent of the league, believes that when the manufacture is cut off, such persons will not be able to replenish their stock. The possession of a few quarts of liquor by an individual, he says, is of no consequence compared with the systematic seduction of the youth to train them to take the place of the toppers as they disappear, with commercialized exploitation of the public for gain, and with the open drinking place as a public nuisance, all of which are the things the American people intended to destroy in the adoption of the amendment.

The section on search and seizure provides that no warrant shall be issued to search a private dwelling, occupied as such, unless some part of it is used as a store or shop, hotel or boarding house, or for any purpose other than a private residence, or unless such residence is a place of public resort.

One of the striking features of the bill is that it includes no new percentage-of-alcohol standard. In this it follows the present state law, which does not allow 4 per cent, or even 2 per cent beer in dry territory.

The word "liquor," says the bill, "or the phrase, 'intoxicating liquors,' shall be construed to include any distilled, malt, spirituous, vinous, fermented or alcoholic liquor and alcoholic liquors and compounds, whether proprietary, patented, or not, which are potable or capable of being used as a beverage, and all mixtures, compounds and preparations, whether liquid or not, which are intended, when mixed with water or otherwise, to produce, by fermentation or otherwise, any alcoholic or intoxicating beverage, and anything defined as intoxicating liquor by the laws of the United States."

This section, it will be noted, bars out even the so-called "beer tablets," and places no limit on the percentage of alcohol, however high, that may be used for purposes lawful under the bill. On the other hand, no percent-

age, no matter how low, is permitted for unlawful purposes. This dashes the hopes of the "near beer" people.

The possession of liquor, except under physician's prescription, is today unlawful in more than half of the towns of this State, and in 19 cities which voted to adopt this feature of prohibition. The prohibitionists claim this provision has worked no hardship and caused no injustice. They do not think their opponents can consistently refuse to accept the provisions in this bill already applicable in territory which has decided to outlaw the liquor traffic.

The measure does not aim at interfering with any legitimate business outside of the traffic in alcoholic liquor, or compounds or preparations thereof for beverage purposes. Under it, crooked business will be interfered with purposely. Any business which involves the manufacture of preparations which can be used as substitutes for alcoholic beverages must adjust itself to the changed situation. Other businesses will not be affected.

The bill has purposely been made sweeping enough to make it possible to reach every violation of the spirit of the prohibition amendment, and to avoid the charge of discrimination in enforcement.

## TZAR'S FOLLOWERS AID BOLSHEVIKI

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson Says That Affairs in Near East Are Serious and Worse in Russia Than Under Former Ruler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**CHICAGO**, Illinois—"The present government of Russia, if it can be called government, is more tyrannical than the government of the Tzar of Russia ever was," said Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, who recently returned from the Near East, in speaking to a meeting of ministers here on Monday.

Dr. Judson said he had gained his information from various persons, and, after carefully sifting what he heard, this was the conclusion he had arrived at regarding Russia. Some of the same people who helped the Tzar carry on his autocratic government are now allied with the Bolsheviks, he stated. The reports that came to him showed that it is the common practice of the Bolsheviks to plunder and murder.

Before a civilization adequate for the Twentieth Century can be brought about in the Near East, a new kind of morals is needed there, said Dr. Judson.

Gratuitous in public life in the Near Eastern countries is the most common thing. What the people in the United States regard as the worst kind of graft is there a regular practice. An official often gets his office by paying \$50,000 for it and in the course of several years retires with a fortune. Public offices must cease to be used for private gain, in the Near East, he said, before proper governmental conditions can be brought about.

President Judson also said that there is not much hope when the women occupy the position in life that they do in some of the oriental countries. The seclusion of the Persian women and their lack of education, he commented upon as factors hindering the proper development of the country. There are some gleams of light, he said, in that girls' schools have been established by missionaries, and also in the fact that the Persian women are awakening to the need of enlightenment.

President Judson went to Teheran, capital of Persia, as chairman of the American Committee on Relief in the Near East.

## GENERAL ADOPTION OF MASKS IS NOT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**CHICAGO**, Illinois—In view of the apparent recrudescence at some points of measures designed to force the wearing of gauze masks, the following from a so-called influenza bulletin reprinted from the American Journal of Public Health for January, 1919, is of interest:

"The evidence before the committee as to beneficial results consequent upon the enforced wearing of masks by the entire population at all times was contradictory, and it has not encouraged the committee to suggest the general adoption of the practice."

The "bulletin" of the American Public Health Association just quoted from is stated to be "a preliminary working program prepared by an additional committee and based on papers, committee reports and discussions presented at the meeting of the association held in Chicago, Illinois, Dec. 9 to 12, 1918."

This meeting of the American Public Health Association was reported in the press at the time, there being a wide divergence of views among the doctors in attendance as to the correct means of coping with the alleged epidemic.

## MASSACHUSETTS STATE BUDGET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**BOSTON**, Massachusetts—The annual state budget was filed in the Massachusetts House of Representatives on Monday afternoon by Representative B. Loring Young, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. It totals \$34,944,664.22. Some of the larger appropriations are: Legislative Department, \$492,120; Commission on Waterways and Public Lands \$1,200,000; Highway Commission \$3,091,204; State Forester's Department \$329,650; Board of Education \$988,706; with another \$885,610 for the state normal schools; Health Department \$334,200.

## TURKS ACCUSED OF ACTS OF CRUELTY

Indictment of Massacres Drawn Up by Greek Deputy—Greek-Armenian Demonstration Is Held in London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

**LONDON**, England (Sunday)—Trafalgar Square yesterday was the scene of a combined Greek-Armenian demonstration in support of the demand for liberation of the subject people of Turkey from oppression and domination of the Turk. Messages of sympathy and encouragement were read from Queen Alexandra, Mr. Venizelos, Borghos Bunar Pasha, Viscount Bryce, and Viscount Gladstone, and the following resolutions for submission to the Peace Conference put to the meeting by Dr. Gifford were carried unanimously:

That Turkish domination over the Greek and Armenian lands shall come to an end.

That in accordance with the right of every nationality to self-determination an independent Armenian state be constituted, and that Greek regions of the Ottoman Empire be reunited to Greece.

That adequate reparation be exacted from those guilty of devastation of Grecian lands, and that authors of the murder of 2,000,000 Greeks be punished.

Among those present were Mr. Vasilakaki, deputy for Mitylene in the Greek Parliament, and Mr. Simeonoglou, Greek deputy for Smyrna in the Turkish Parliament, who escaped from Turkey to denounce those Turkish officials responsible for the crimes committed under the Young Turk régime during the war.

Regarding these officials and their deeds, Mr. Simeonoglou has now drawn up a formal indictment, which reads in part as follows:

"Djemal Bey, Governor of Trebizond, in one night had all the ships in Trebizond harbor filled with about 15,000 Armenians, on the pretense that they were to be deported to Samsun, and then had them thrown into the sea by his faithful followers, who had previously robbed the victims."

"Abdul Kadir, Governor of Dez, on plea of acting in the interest of public health, had deep trenches dug and buried alive over 50,000 surviving Armenian women and children deported from Asia Minor and European Turkey."

"Hadji Adil, Governor of Adrianople on pretext that the Greeks, and not the Turks had assassinated his son, had all the Greek inhabitants of Adrianople, Kirk-Kilisseh, Didotica, Gallipoli, and throughout Thrace, persecuted and massacred."

"As a result the Young Turk Government appointed him president of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies."

"Azmi, Governor of Koniah, was sent to Paris to assassinate Cherif Pasha. On returning to Koniah, he had all the leading Greeks deported and declared he would force the Greeks to beg for a living. As a reward, the Young Turk Government appointed him Governor of Beyrouth. In six months he had half the population perishing of starvation. Mouamer Bey, Governor of Sivas, allowed the Turks there to carry off all the beautiful Armenian women, provided they massacred the rest of the Armenian population. Rahim Bey, Governor of Smyrna, after having hunted 200,000 Greeks by steel and fire, devoted his attention during the war to business transactions, and with some of the less scrupulous Levantines, made a fortune of several million pounds sterling at the expense of the Turkish population. It is an old game, and amounts to little. The committee uses a strong organization throughout the whole of Turkey, and because they are momentarily out of office, it does not follow they do not still in reality hold power."

The Armenian massacres were carried out in collusion with Germany; they are therefore an international matter, and punishment of the assassins must be carried out by an international court, and not by a make-believe Turkish Government.

## BREWERIES FOR COLD STORAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**SIOUX CITY**, Iowa—Sioux City's two breweries, closed when Iowa became dry territory three years ago, and which have stood idle a considerable part of the time, are now being used for cold-storage purposes and are apparently doing a profitable business, as there has been greatly increased demand here for cold-storage capacity to care for dairy and poultry products and potatoes coming to this market from the Dakotas, Nebraska, Montana and Wyoming since Interstate Commerce Commission rulings have given the city favorable terminal rates.

arating the men from the women and children, had the men massacred by professional butchers and the women and children deported to the Derzoor Desert.

"Ahmed Nessimi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, threatened the Greek deputies, declaring that the Turkish Chamber held that not one Greek should be left alive in Turkey.

"Haire Bey, Sheik Ul Islam, signed the famous 'treaty' for the total extermination of the Armenians. Djahit Bey established a commission against profiteering. He appointed himself president, and took all that accrued for himself.

"Other Turkish officials involved are: Dr. Behaddin Chakir, Zia Bey, Mithad Choukri, Atti Bey, Hilmi Bey, Hussein Bey, Eyoub Sabir, Dr. Roush Bey, Talat Bey, Kemal Bey together with all the Turkish general governors and their staffs, directors of the police and commanders of the mounted police of the provinces, and with rare exceptions, all the civilian and military employees of the Young Turk Government."

In his speech, delivered from the plinth of the Nelson Column, Mr. Vasilakaki explained that Mr. Simeonoglou and himself, like all Greeks and Armenians, are particularly anxious that the names of men such as these should be known, and that they should suffer individual punishment for their deeds.

The Greeks and Armenians insist, he declared, that if the former Kaiser and his subordinates are punished, the Young Turk officials must be punished, too, and judged by the same standard and court. The Ottoman dynasty, he declared, has been more dangerous to the peace of Europe than has the Hohenzollern or Hapsburg, and its satellites must disappear.

The present Turkish Government is now trying to save itself, and the men responsible for the crimes enumerated, by declaring that it will punish them itself. Not only, however, would this prove to be a mere subterfuge, but no Turkish officials are to be found entitled to take such action, since all are deeply involved in the crimes committed, and no Turkish government has a right to the name.

The associated governments themselves must undertake the task of punishing the Turk. Mr. Vasilakaki declared, just as it must undertake to see that the Turk disengages the whole of line absolutely controlled by the railways operating staff, but by the new system of transport by water the work on railways would be lessened and an effort would be made to release men. Until that could be done, it would be impossible to give effect to the eight-hour day in accordance with their views.

Mr. Thomas regretted that agreements were often spoiled by the manner in which they were interpreted. Many disputes, he said, were caused primarily because employers failed to recognize that the worker was not content to be merely a hewer of wood and a drawer of water. They demanded and were going to insist on a voice in things that affected their daily lives, and the sooner employers recognized it, the better for all concerned.

Mr. Thomas expressed his intention of challenging the government on the floor of the House for a statement of policy regarding railways. "I am going to ask them," he said, "to recognize clearly that they were returned to power because they promised a new England." Begging them to recollect the 40 years' struggle for recognition, he added: "We must have loyalty to go back to valuation. Why should property be burdened with a constantly growing account adding to the capitalization of the roads, when exact methods exist for putting rates on a cost basis?"

Charles E. Cotrelk, of Atlanta, Georgia, representing the Southern Traffic League, told the committee that many Southern business men would be forced into bankruptcy if the wholesale revision of the freight rates initiated under the arbitrary powers of the Director-General was continued.

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Mr. Garretson declared that Warren S. Stone, head of the engineers, W. G. Lee of the trainmen and Timothy Shea of the firemen, were private ownership advocates until the experience of government operation as compared with private operation. He explained that they still advocated ownership in general, but government ownership as applied to the railroad industry. He thought it was the indication of what government ownership might be if perfectly lost the élite of her manhood, in order merely to be the winner in battle."

"Not only did he never have any doubt as to the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France, but realizing that the coal deficiency would be very great a development. It was therefore necessary to consider various means of insuring an outlet for this excess in such a way that at a given time the benefit might be enjoyed by the French industries. These are problems which the French delegates at the conference have to solve today," adds M. Pinot, "and according to the solutions obtained, France will come out of this war either really victorious or having simply lost the élite of her manhood, in order merely to be the winner in battle."

Mr. Garretson opposed any plan for guaranteeing a return to the railroads under private ownership.

"Whether the roads are retained or returned," he said, "the very essence of regulation and rate fixing has got to go back to valuation. Why should property be burdened with a constantly growing account adding to the capitalization of the roads, when exact methods exist for putting rates on a cost basis?"

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## FEDERAL PACKER COMMISSION URGED

Attorney for Armour & Co., in Senate Inquiry, Proposes a Mixed Governing Body—Opposes Coercive Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—There were evidences on Monday that the hearings before the Senate Agriculture Committee relating to the packers are to be expedited. Heretofore, witnesses have not only had all the time they wanted to bring in arguments and statistics without limit, but both they and the counsel for the committee, and sometimes members of the committee, have been diverted to discussions that were irrelevant. At the rate at which the proceedings were advancing, little headway would have been made before the close of this session of Congress.

Chairman Gore gave notice that brevity would be in order today, and the committee refused to permit Levy Mayer, attorney for J. Ogden Armour, and Francis J. Heney, counsel for the committee, to enlarge upon the accusations brought against each other, the denial by Mr. Mayer that he had made overtures to Mr. Heney offering him employment by the packers, and the reiteration in detail by Mr. Heney that Mr. Mayer had, both in Chicago and in Washington, approached him with propositions that were at least open to that interpretation. Mr. Mayer then sought to read into the record an alleged adverse chapter in the legal career of Mr. Heney, but it was here that the committee decided that such time-consuming tactics would not be of great public service in finding out how detrimental were the methods of the packers and how they could be corrected.

Mr. Mayer, who was on the stand the greater part of the day in opposition to the bill introduced by Senator Kendrick for the regulation of the packing business, was finally asked by Senator Norris what he would propose in lieu of such legislation. He replied that he and Mr. Armour had talked over a plan, as Mr. Armour testified on the last day that he appeared before the committee, but that he would rather have Mr. Armour present it. Senator Norris insisted that the witnesses in behalf of the packers had uniformly attacked the methods of the Federal Trade Commission and the legislative proposals of congressmen, and had offered nothing of a constructive nature. Mr. Mayer should give the committee any plan that he had talked over with Mr. Armour.

Mr. Mayer thereupon called attention to the size of the packing business, the "five-fifths" alone doing a business of between \$3,000,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000 last year, and said that in dollars and cents the packers do a larger business than the railroads of the United States, totaling at least \$5,000,000,000 last year. "This business should not be destroyed," he said. "You have given the national banks a federal reserve commission, and the railroads a regulatory commission. Why should not the packing industry, growers and feeders and packers, have a commission, made up perhaps of three each from the packers, producers, and consumers, with possibly a tenth or eleventh member?" Keep politics out of it."

"How would you do this?" he was asked.

"Let each class select its own representative to be nominated by the President and confirmed by Congress. Such a commission could stabilize shipments, but, in my opinion, it cannot fix prices, because of their changes and fluctuations."

Mr. Mayer thought that the committee could arrive at speedier results if this plan were developed without exciting ceremony. "So far, it has engendered public distrust," he said. "The packers should not be pilloried." Senator Norris called attention to the fact that every improvement that had been made in the conditions of public utilities had been at the expense of a struggle. Public attention had to be aroused.

"We must not overlook the fact that the packers are the ones charged with the practices which the people do not approve," said Senator Gorman.

The committee and Mr. Mayer agreed that there will be trouble and discontent until the public is satisfied, but Mr. Mayer maintained that the railroads had been foolish in resisting legislation, while the packers were justified in resisting the methods involved in this investigation. He did not approve of using money for bribery, but did approve of spending it for propaganda.

Mr. Mayer declared that economic ideas cannot be changed by law. His idea was that some regulatory system could be arrived at without injury to anyone by every one getting together. He believed that licensing of packing houses and other phases of the proposed legislation would be unconstitutional, and he cited cases, notably that of the test case of the Child Labor Law, to prove it.

Senator Kenyon replied, "You know that something is going to be done even if we have to take the chance of the Supreme Court passing on it." Mr. Mayer said that he had been hopeful that something might be done, without fear of Mr. Heney or the Sherman Act.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRAFFIC IS RESUMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The 1919 season of river traffic has been opened by the sailing of the Oscar Barrett with a cargo of eight carloads of corn for the Allies.

powder, paint, brass and rope for gulf ports. The sailing was made the occasion for the dedication of the new municipal dock in St. Louis. Hitherto all sailings of the government fleet have been from an East St. Louis, Illinois, dock.

With the opening of the 1919 season the complete figures for the service in 1918, beginning on Sept. 28, have been announced. The boats carried a total of 29,199 tons or 24 one-way trips. The total of ton miles was 28,550,548, and on the 1100-mile course to the sea the boats traveled 25,793 miles. Of the total tonnage last season St. Louis furnished 20,198 tons and New Orleans 5,830 tons. The movement upstream has been a decided drawback to operation, a condition that rail and water rates now established are expected to correct.

## LOCAL DISCHARGE PLAN ADVOCATED

New York Merchants Association Seeks Way of Equalizing the Distribution of Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Discharge of soldiers by the local boards through which they entered the service, and an extra allowance of from three to six months' pay, in monthly installments, are two measures being advocated by the Merchants Association. A letter urging them has been sent to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. The association believes that the measures would restore the man-power represented in the service to the various portions of the country in the ratio in which it was withdrawn for war purposes.

Large numbers of returning soldiers, when discharged from near-by camps, remain in New York City, looking for positions, thus making the work of the United States Employment Service and other employment facilities much more difficult.

A similar condition is said to prevail in other ports of debarkation. The association believes that the acuteness of the employment situation would be mitigated to a large extent, if the men were distributed over the country through discharge from their local boards, and if they were assured of an income sufficient to support them while they were looking for work. It is thought that men unable to find work, and without money, are much more susceptible to radicalism and unrest than they would be if they were certain of a small income. Employers are also urged to make a survey of their plants to determine whether it is possible, by readjusting departments, to provide additional positions which might be filled by discharged men.

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MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRAFFIC IS RESUMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—With a capitalization of \$300,000, the Carbon Water, Land & Power Company, which plans to take over the property of the former Price River Irrigation Company, recently disposed of by sheriff's sale to the State of Utah, has filed articles of incorporation. The Carbon Company will purchase the certificates of sale, now in the possession of the State Land Board, as soon as the period of redemption allowed to the former company has elapsed.

DOLLARS TURNED TO BULLION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—More than 125 bushels of silver dollars were shipped on Monday from the Treasury vaults to the Philadelphia mint, to be melted into bullion for export to India. The daily Treasury financial statement announced merely that current assets in silver dollars had fallen \$1,118,000 since the previous day. This was one of the shipments which have taken \$265,000,000 from the vaults in recent months to be melted down and exported to the pose, the statements made in the proclamation is described by the Na-

## LAWRENCE STRIKERS RETURNING TO WORK

Drastic Action to Be Taken in Cases of Some Leaders—Citizens' Committee Votes to Protect the Operatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Determination of the local authorities to take drastic steps against the leaders of the strike of the textile operatives here, which has been featured at meetings of the various nationalities, was apparent on Monday, when Ime Kaplan, secretary of the general strike committee, was arrested on a federal charge of failing to register under the United States Selective Service Act. This charge was found to be groundless, and Kaplan was released, when his wife produced a card showing that he had registered in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Kaplan, meanwhile, had been taken before the federal authorities in Boston, who subsequently discharged him. He is expected back here today.

The fact that more of the strikers returned to work on Monday and that others are anxious to do so, provided they are assured of their personal safety, is regarded as evidence that the strike is flagging and that it is being held together mainly by the agitators who led the operatives into demanding 54 hours' wages after the mills had granted them the 48-hour working week which is being sought all over the country by the textile craft. Kaplan is a Russian by birth.

One characteristic of the strike activity throughout this whole region seems to be the distinctly alien nature of the leaders in the movement.

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## VOTE OF SENATE DEFEATS SUFFRAGE

(Continued from page one)

Tin, Kentucky (for), with Reed (against); Goff (for) and Owen (for) with Shields (against); Hollis (for) and King (for) with Knox (against); Phelan (for) and Fall (for) with Smith, Maryland (against).

As a preliminary to a final vote on suffrage, many petitions and resolutions in favor of the amendment were offered by various senators. Senator Jones of New Mexico, sought immediate action, but Mr. Lodge urged him to wait until routine business was out of the way.

A little later, Senator Jones requested that the suffrage resolution be taken up. There was no objection, and it was brought before the Senate by unanimous consent.

Senator Williams desired to propose an amendment restricting the benefits of equal suffrage to white women. The chair held that this was not in order, the resolution having passed in a third reading.

Senator Pollock of South Carolina, the most recent convert to woman suffrage, explained at length why he supported the amendment. "Women have the same right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as men," he said. "All women who work have the same right to vote as men. Under the Constitution, we have no right to say to women: Thou shalt not vote."

"For a century and a half we have had freedom for one half of the people, and slavery for the other half; democracy for one half and tyranny for the other half."

The pending amendment does not in any way interfere with the rights of the State. It will have no effect whatever on the race question. It would not mean Negro supremacy. White men and white women would continue control over Negro men and Negro women."

"I will vote for the resolution because I believe in it," said Senator Calder of New York. He did not discuss the proposition, but urged that medals of honor be issued to women war workers.

Senator Gay of Louisiana brought up the race question. The adoption of this amendment, in my opinion," he said, "would reopen the race question and cause a most serious situation to arise."

"I am very much grieved at the failure of the Senate to adopt the amendment," said Senator Jones of New Mexico, on being interviewed after the roll call. "But the Republicans will pass it when the new Congress comes into control," the interviewer remarked. "Of course they will," asserted the Senator, with emphasis.

An analysis of the new Republican Senate shows that the amendment will gain three supporters, while it will lose one. In favor of the amendment are Senator (elect) Walsh of Massachusetts, Edge of New Jersey, and Ball of Delaware; Senator (elect) Dial, who succeeds Senator Pollock of South Carolina, is opposed to the amendment.

While the Democratic opponents of the amendment were jubilant over their success, there is some feeling that for them it may prove a pyrrhic victory. There is little question that the Republican Party stands to gain by the failure of the Democrats to support the amendment. The former can point to the roll call to show that seven more Republicans voted for the amendment and seven less against it. As there will undoubtedly be a special session of Congress called, the amendment will be reintroduced, and the present indications are that it will be easily carried. From the Republican standpoint, this will be a great strategic advantage for the presidential campaign of 1920.

There is general agreement that the tactics of the National Woman's Party have more than any other single factor, contributed to the failure of the Senate to pass the amendment. This body of women was strongly condemned on Monday by Senator Gay of Louisiana for bringing the movement into "disrepute."

"Our campaign for the next Congress is already started," in the words of one of their leaders, summed up the determination of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to keep up the fight to a successful conclusion. After the roll call, the president of the association, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, said:

"It is not the women, it is the nation that is dishonored. The whole country stands shamed before the world, victimized by a small reactionary minority that holds America back from her rightful place among the standard-bearers of democracy. While the United States Senate is engaged in thus defeating the will of the American people by failing to pass the Federal Suffrage Amendment, the people themselves are engaged in emphasizing the strength of that will so far as the Federal Suffrage Amendment is concerned. During the brief 10 days that the Senate has had the measure rescheduled for consideration, two states, Indiana and Vermont, have given women presidential suffrage, adding another 1,000,000 women to the 11,000,000 over voting age in the states where women will vote for the next President of the United States. During the month the legislatures of 23 states have impetrated the Senate in behalf of the amendment. One state, Nebraska, has made a telling demonstration in favor of the federal route for suffrage by court proof of the fraud through which women have to pick a fastidious way when a state referendum is invoked."

"For months, all over the country, by individual petition and by organization resolution, the evidence has piled up to show that farmers, teachers, religious bodies, political parties, social and philanthropic and civic workers, labor unions, business people, housewives and mothers want this measure enacted. In failing to enact it, the United States Senate

made a by-word of democracy so far as the Sixty-fifth Congress is concerned.

"And all to what end? The Sixty-sixth Congress will pass the amendment. The obstructionists of the Sixty-fifth know that. But to secure a little futile delay, these misrepresentatives are willing to betray the people."

"On the 12,000,000 women of the country entitled to vote for the next President of the United States, the Senate's ignoble fiasco is sure to act both as a challenge and a stimulus."

Mary Garrett Hay, one of the vice-presidents of the association said:

"Suffragists are sorry that the amendment did not pass, not only because this delays justice for their sex, but because it postpones the day when America shall lead the world as a true democracy. No real American can help feeling ashamed of the fact that the allied, and even the enemy countries, have outstripped our own country in showing justice to women. To correct this mistake, men as well as women will work side by side from this time forth to see that the suffrage amendment does pass, and that we support our verbal advocacy of democratic ideals by the actions that count more than words."

### Executive Appeal Ignored

Action of Senate Disregarded Wishes of President Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

In the opinion of the supporters of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment, which again on Monday failed of passage in the Senate, this Congress not only has acted counter to the wishes of the President, but has failed to take advantage of an opportunity to add to the electorate the power of the great moral force of American womanhood at a most critical period in the country's history.

It is recalled that the President was impressed with the necessity of utilizing all the higher moral forces of the country at this period, more than a mere desire to grant women their rights, that he appealed to the Senate, in a special address, to pass the amendment. Long before his departure for Europe, he expressed himself in conversation with friends of the measure to the effect that the country was entering an epoch when its electorate should receive the leaven of the pure thought and moral force of the women of the nation. It is recalled now, further, that in his final address to the joint session on the eve of his departure he made another appeal for justice to women in the matter of the franchise, basing his appeal upon the ground that they had earned the right of recognition by their service and their sacrifices in the war.

The presidential elector bill was introduced in the Vermont Legislature by Senator M. S. Vilas of Burlington. It was entitled "An act to give women the right to vote for presidential electors." It passed the Senate in January, and on Feb. 6 final action was taken in the House of Representatives, which passed the bill by a vote of 120 to 90.

The success of this measure is accepted as forecasting a speedy attainment of complete suffrage for the women of Vermont. For the past two years they have had the right to vote in town meeting, just the same as any man citizen.

Action in Massachusetts House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts

—As a result of the action of the United States Senate in rejecting the suffrage amendment, the Massachusetts House of Representatives on Monday afternoon voted to refer to the Rules Committee an order which sought to place the members on record as favoring national constitutional suffrage.

REFFERENDUM ON

SUFFRAGE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

NY, NEW YORK

Suffragists in New York feel keenly the fact that the United States, which has talked so much about democracy, should lag so far behind in democratic action by refusing to enfranchise its women. They consider, however, that the blame in the refusal of the Senate to pass the Federal Suffrage Amendment rests upon the few who declined to obey the wishes of their constituents and insisted upon representing their own individual feelings, looking upon the matter from their own provincial standpoint and utterly failing to grasp the nation-wide interests of their party. They are the ones who have brought this criticism upon the Sixty-fifth Congress and the Democratic Party, say the suffragists.

"It is only a temporary halt. That amendment has got to be passed. Those two parties cannot go up to the presidential election with their promises unfulfilled," declared Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, who has just returned from government service overseas as representative of the committee on Public Information.

"This defeat is due to the unholy alliance between the reactionary Republicans of New England and the Democrats of the South, with one New York Senator, also reactionary, thrown in," declared Mrs. James Lees Laidlow, acting chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. "We cannot say that any one party is entirely responsible. It is a reactionary plot with, one may suspect, several interests behind it. It is a strange phenomenon, and one to make the country ashamed. It means, of course, that this great body of organized women in every state of the Union must go on working for what almost every other nation in the world has granted to its women. While New York women are very grateful that their State has enfranchised them, still they feel that their service and power are nullified by the lack of the federal amendment."

"For months, all over the country, by individual petition and by organization resolution, the evidence has piled up to show that farmers, teachers, religious bodies, political parties, social and philanthropic and civic workers, labor unions, business people, housewives and mothers want this measure enacted. In failing to enact it, the United States Senate

do not feel despair at the temporary defeat of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, only a great determination to go on with their work for it and to win out as soon as possible," said Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, in a statement to this office.

"The next Congress, I feel sure, will be composed of men with greater vision and higher ideals and a deeper sense of justice. For this reason, we can hope for success and can keep optimistic and full of faith."

"It is a loss to the country to delay the enfranchisement of American women, since it delays the time when they can enter the councils of state and add to man's wisdom their own knowledge, gained from training and experience.

"We shall never, in my estimation, have the best form of government or find the best solution for our problems until men and women can work together as social and political equals."

"Through this defeat of the amendment, America lags behind the other countries of the world that have been quick to admit their women to the electorate. This is not in her credit, and is a blow to our pride. All true Americans who wish to be in the van-guard of progress will resent this, and will add their strength to the forces that will, in the near future, push the amendment through Congress and give us a democracy of fact, rather than one of fancy."

### Vermont Women Win

Presidential Suffrage Attained by Action of Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

The National American Woman Suffrage Association has announced that Vermont women, who formerly had state-wide municipal suffrage, have now won presidential suffrage. The lower House has passed the bill which the Senate passed on Jan. 29. This increases the number of electoral college votes in the selection of which women have a voice to 232. There are now 23 states in which women will vote at the next presidential election.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vermont

—In the passage by the Vermont Legislature of a bill giving the women of this State the right to vote for presidential electors, advocates of equal suffrage for women have won as complete a victory as it is possible for them to attain short of an amendment to the state constitution. This amendment will now be sought at the first opportunity, which will be in 1920. The proposed constitutional amendment will give them the right to vote for state officers.

The federal attorneys who have been investigating the Maine liquor shipments for alleged medicinal purposes, are of the opinion that the law which is being framed in Congress to enforce the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution, must be very clear and specific in its provisions covering the four exceptions contained in the amendment, especially those permitting the use of liquor for medicinal and sacramental purposes.

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## ALLIES INDORSE PALESTINE PLAN

Unselfishness of Great Britain Recognized by Friends of the Movement—Support of President Wilson Is Welcomed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—At a Zionist Victory meeting here, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, who recently returned from Europe, where he conferred with President Wilson, Col. E. M. House, and the leaders of the British and French governments, said in part:

"Our interests are in the hands of friends, the powers which lead at the Peace Conference being friendliest to the people of Israel. Nothing could be more unjust than to claim, as is basely urged, that Great Britain is not bestowing a precious boon upon the Jewish people, but is using the Jewish people in order to hide an imperialist plan. The truth is that Great Britain is most reluctant to accept any further responsibilities, as Great Britain well may be reluctant, viewing the world-wide problems of the British commonwealth. I have heard from the lips of British statesmen whom I respect that if Great Britain accepts the trusteeship over a Jewish Palestine, it will be because Britain must bow before the mandate of the League of Nations, because Great Britain is deeply concerned about the welfare of the Jewish people.

The democracies of France and Italy cannot be unsympathetic to Zionist purposes. A world which was ready to sacrifice all that Alsace-Lorraine might be restored to France, may confidently expect the generous impulses and the noblest sympathies of France to come to the reinforcement of Jewish hopes. Italy, too, may be counted upon for furtherance of the age-long dream of the Jewish Irredentists about to be translated into Jewish opportunity and the foundations of a Jewish commonwealth.

If, however, we speak with some degree of confidence touching Zionist plans, it is because we count much upon him who stands out as the foremost figure of the Peace Conference, because we have reason to believe that Israel has never possessed a friend more eager to further its high fortunes than the leader of the American people who has come, in unique and unprecedented fashion, to command the reverence, the admiration and the love of the peoples of Europe.

"The League of Nations is the high ordinance of self-denial, which the great powers lay upon themselves jointly and severally, not only to avert the resurgence of Prussianism in any form or under any guise or by any name, but to guarantee the right to life and security of those smaller nations which suffered most under the old régime."

To the Zionists of America I say, the time for service has come; the day for sacrifice has come. If Zionism is no more, and Zion is about to be, it will not be because of what Britain pledges, or France assents to, or America furthers, but because the will of the Jewish people is engaged, the will to recreate its life, to end the centuries of homelessness for them that have been and are homeless, and to begin again, where 1900 years ago, we left off the inhumanity and magnificence of the Jewish commonwealth that shall bring peace to many Jews and the exaltation of self-reverence to all Jews."

**ANNIVERSARY OF BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Two bills authorizing cities and villages in Minnesota to employ nurses to make periodic visits to the homes of school children have been introduced in the Minnesota House of Representatives. Companion bills have also appeared in the State Senate.

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## BELGIAN INDUSTRIAL SECRETS ARE STOLEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Dr. Henri Anet, of the University of Brussels, made an address on industrial conditions in Belgium at a recent conference here of ministers and laymen of the Presbyterian church of the intermountain states.

"Hundreds of business secrets were stolen by the Germans during their occupation of Belgium," Dr. Anet said. "Not only did they learn the business secrets, but patents were also monopolized for German use after the war, and factory machinery either destroyed or taken into Germany. Germany not only aimed to conquer Belgium and enslave her people, but to prevent any possibility of that country ever becoming a commercial competitor."

**NEW JERSEY DRY ZONE ORDER WITHDRAWN**

NEWARK, New Jersey—Withdrawal of the five-mile dry zone order as applying to government arsenals and permanent army stations in New Jersey, is announced by United States Marshal Bollschweiler. He notified liquor dealers in the prohibited areas around Ft. Hancock, the McCutcheon Arsenal at Dover, and the Marian Arsenal at Bonhampton, that they might resume business. United States District Attorney Lynch said that mobilization and training had been discontinued at these stations, and the law permitting institution of dry zones by the War Department was no longer applicable.

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT BILL IN NEW MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SANTA FE, New Mexico—A public health department bill, which is one of those measures to which the Governor of New Mexico pledged his administration, has been introduced by J. F. Burns, Republican leader, in the lower house of the State, and will, it is

understood, be pressed by Republicans generally.

The bill is far-reaching in the scope of its provisions, which include compulsory vaccination, to apply also to all school children. The special feature of it is, however, the institution of a state health board, with a health commissioner, who must be a physician. The board is "empowered to make, promulgate and enforce all rules necessary to public health."

Special mention is made of the power of the proposed health department to close public places, schools, and churches. The measure would levy a special tax of one-fourth mill. It permits any person to employ any "physician or mode of treatment of his choice."

**MEDICAL BILLS IN NORTH DAKOTA**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOISMARCK, North Dakota—Further evidence of the activities of organized medical thought throughout the United States is seen in bills which have been introduced in each house of the present Assembly. These require county commissions in each county to employ a registered graduate nurse as visiting nurse, and making it her duty to regularly visit the public schools of such county, to inspect the pupils and to report as to their physical condition.

This legislation has the endorsement of the Non-Partisan League and the approval of the North Dakota Association of County School Officers, which has memorialized the Legislature in favor of the bills now pending.

**Montana Anti-Vaccination Bill**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana—A bill providing that children may attend school without being vaccinated has been introduced in the Lower House of the Montana Assembly, which is now in session here.

The bill is designed to protect children from compulsory vaccination, where their parents are opposed to that practice. In several cities of the State, during the past few years, there has been growing opposition to vaccination, which has been enforced by either the local boards of health or the state board or both.

**AUTHORIZATION OF NURSES SOUGHT**

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MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Two bills authorizing cities and villages in Minnesota to employ nurses to make periodic visits to the homes of school children have been introduced in the Minnesota House of Representatives. Companion bills have also appeared in the State Senate.

The League of Nations is the high ordinance of self-denial, which the great powers lay upon themselves jointly and severally, not only to avert the resurgence of Prussianism in any form or under any guise or by any name, but to guarantee the right to life and security of those smaller nations which suffered most under the old régime.

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**ANNUAL CONVENTION MAY BE CALLED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A national convention of the I. W. W. will be called, probably in the spring, by the temporary general executive board of the I. W. W., which is scheduled to meet in Chicago on Feb. 20. It was stated here on Saturday to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Peter Stone, acting general secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World.

This convention will be called for the purpose of electing a permanent executive board. Mr. Stone said he would recommend that the meeting be held on May 1, but he did not know whether the board would accept that date. The I. W. W. has been unable to hold a national convention, he said, and on that account a temporary board had been acting in the place of the executive board.

**FARMERS' LEADER TALKS TO LABOR**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Organized labor in politics and the organized farmer in politics came together to make common cause here for the first time, on Sunday. The workers of the soil were represented by Lynn J. Frazier, Governor of North Dakota, twice elected by the Non-Partisan League, and head of the farmers' administration of that State. He came to Chicago to address a meeting of the newly formed Labor Party. Another speaker was John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and candidate of the Labor Party of Cook County for Mayor of Chicago at the April election.

At the same time General Pershing gave the War Department news totals of casualties in the first and second divisions, the marine brigade in the latter being included, as follows:

First division—Killed in action 2363;

Second division—Killed in action, 1050; missing in action, 1789; prisoners, 106; total, 5248.

Third division—Killed in action, 2716; died of wounds, 1329; missing in action, 1667; prisoners, 148; total, 5260.

**MR. HENRY TELLS OF PACKERS' OFFER**

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Last week's casualty report showing more than 10,000 men of the expeditionary force missing, has been corrected to make the total 7783.

General March says that General Pershing has reported the new total with the information that the figures are being reduced by from 100 to 200 names a day, as a result of the checking of records in the central records office in France.

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**RECEPTION TO NAVAL MEN**

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## BOLSHEVIST CARDS ARE SOLD OPENLY

Propaganda Circulated Openly at Chicago Labor Party Meeting—Cause of Soviet Government Defended in Circulars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Bolshevist propaganda was sold here openly on the street to people passing into the meeting of the Chicago Labor Party on Sunday afternoon. One piece of literature was "A Letter to American Workingmen from the Socialist Soviet Republic of Russia by N. Lenin." This emanated from the Socialist Publication Society of Brooklyn, New York. It sold for a nickel. Circulars were passed out to everybody who would take them inviting them to a lecture in the same hall later in the week at which "the truth about Russia, the soviets and the Bolsheviks," would be told.

This lecture was stated on the handbills to be given under the auspices of "The Workers Institute." Other cards passed out indicated what the Workers Institute was, namely, "a working-class college to train men and women for the cooperative commonwealth," and offering "special courses for Socialists, Labor Party and union officials." Irwin St. John Tucker is educational director. Mr. Tucker was one of the five Socialists, inclusive of Victor L. Berger and three other national leaders, recently convicted here of sedition.

The activity of Socialists in pushing this Bolshevik propaganda was further indicated by another pamphlet sold to people passing in to the labor meeting, printed by "The Socialist Party, Buffalo, New York." This pamphlet contained, among other material, the "text of the Bolshevik constitution."

In the Lenin pamphlet was inserted a circular announcing a "mass meeting to demand amnesty for political prisoners." This is to be held under the auspices of "The Amnesty Committee of Chicago." Within the auditorium where the Labor Party meeting was held, a well-printed folder from the "League for the Amnesty of Political Prisoners," was distributed by several young women. "Free Our Political Prisoners," it declared, "will stand for any kind of coal sent them, why, of course, the very poorest varieties will continue to be sent."

It is also provided that "every person between 16 and 21 who cannot speak and read English understandingly shall, unless excused by the commissioner of education, attend an evening or special day school . . . until he or she has completed the minimum course of studies prescribed by the State Board of Education."

Every school district in the State containing five or more persons who cannot read or speak English so that they can be easily understood is obliged to maintain one of these Americanization schools, provided these persons are from 16 to 21 years old or provided there are 10 or more such persons over 21 years.

Employers are prohibited after Oct. 1 next from hiring anyone who is unable to read and speak English, unless such person can produce a certificate of enrollment in the Americanization schools, or an excuse from the state commissioner for not attending.

The meeting was called to signalize the nomination of union leaders as candidates of the Labor Party, for mayor, city clerk, and city treasurer of Chicago. It was held at Ashland Auditorium, the temple of the street car men's unions.

**HARVARD TO HAVE ARTILLERY SCHOOL**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Steps to bring about a national political and economic organization of organized labor, cooperative societies, the Non-Partisan League, and all other bodies which may be interested in the movement, were taken here on Sunday night at a meeting of representatives of organized labor and other organizations, at which Lynn J. Frazier, Governor of North Dakota, spoke. A resolution was passed by the conference instructing the executive committee of the Chicago Labor Party to engage the attention of the various organizations in the calling of a preliminary conference at an early date, which will issue a call for a national meeting to be held in Chicago.

A resolution also passed for calling a state conference of similar nature, as soon as the referendum vote is in from the Illinois State Federation of Labor in favor of a state labor party.

**TRANSPORTATION FLIGHT PLANNED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Theodore Christiansen Bill, which defines "sedition utterances." The bill makes it unlawful for any person, when the United States is at war, to interfere with military operations, the sale of public securities, discipline or enlistment; to utter scandalous language or propaganda against the government of the United States, whether spoken, printed or published. Penalties of \$10,000 or 20 years in prison or both are provided.

**TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT PLANNED**

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CHICAGO, Illinois—Organized labor in politics and the organized farmer in politics came together to make common cause here for the first time, on Sunday. The workers of the soil were represented by Lynn J. Frazier, Governor of North Dakota, twice elected by the Non-Partisan League, and head of the farmers' administration of that State. He came to Chicago to address a meeting of the newly formed Labor Party. Another speaker was John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and candidate of the Labor Party of Cook County for Mayor of Chicago at the April election.

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## COAL INSPECTION BY STATE IS ASKED

Dealers Oppose Bill Before the Massachusetts Legislature—Its Author Says Small Cost Would Be Paid Gladly

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CHICAGO, Illinois—Bolshivist armour & Co., at the present hearing on the meat industry.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa said Mr. Mayer was expected to appear before the committee this week and would be examined then.

Mr. Heney said he had been approached by Mr. Mayer when J. Ogden Armour was testifying, and that Mr. Mayer had told him in the committee room, "If you will come to Chicago with us, we will give you more business than you can handle."

Mr. Heney added that Mr. Mayer had told him a similar offer had been made in Chicago to Frank P. Walsh, formerly a chairman of the War Labor Board.

An affidavit denying the statement of Henry Veedor, counsel for Swift & Co., that the National Livestock Association spent more money in support of the Boilard resolution for a meat packing inquiry than the packers did against it, was presented by D. W. Tomlinson, secretary of the association.

Mr. Greenwood, author of the measure, declared it necessary, if consumers are to be protected against having from 200 to 300 pounds of slack dumped into their cellars every winter.

Mr. Greenwood believed the consumers would gladly pay an extra five cents per ton, the estimated cost of state inspection, if they could be assured of a supply of fuel that they could burn without trouble.

The dealers declared that federal inspection is sufficient, in their estimation, and John Stetson, representing the Coal Exchange of Boston, denied that the dealers ever discuss price-fixing among themselves, brought a sharp retort from Mr. Greenwood when Mr. Stetson declared that the dealers were not making anything on coal now.

"Not making anything on coal," commented the representative. "Does anyone suppose that the coal dealers of Boston or of any other section of the State are in the coal business for charitable purposes. And when they meet together they never have anything to say about the price of coal?" What do they do at their meetings—talking about the weather?

Massachusetts can well afford to take the first step in this movement, as she has done in so many other movements for the benefit of the people," he continued. "If the coal barons of Pennsylvania are encouraged to continue to entertain the belief that the people of this

## POPULARITY OF BRITISH ROYALTY

War Has Shown That King George and Queen Mary Are Not Unapproachable Monarchs of Popular Tradition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The opening of Parliament by King George is an ornate ceremony which always draws its crowds of onlookers for the royal progress through the streets. In spite of its more or less routine character, crowds never fail to gather in the Mall or Whitehall or on the Horse Guards Parade, to get a fleeting view of gilded coaches, bowing royalty and the flashing sabers and cuirasses of the escorting bodyguard. For the man in the street that is about all there is to the ceremony. Some of the more curious, it is true, may linger for a second glimpse on the return to Buckingham Palace, and a few hours later practically all London will be buying its evening papers to read the brief report of the ceremony and the formal "speeches" of the King to the peers and his faithful Commons.

But war and its concomitant peace have lent an almost incalculable interest to the perfunctory ceremony of this year's opening. It follows upon the great victory which is interpreted as a victory of the British Empire, and to British subjects there is no better outward symbol of that Empire, or of the close knitting of its component parts by the needs of a common defense against a great danger from without, than the King himself. The monarch, too, has done his "bit" with the rest of the Empire, while the members of the royal family have not been slow to follow the example, which he has consistently set in patriotism and the duty of "carrying on."

Kings beloved of their subjects are not by any means numerous in Europe at the present time; in fact, the King of the Belgians might almost be said to stand alone in that category, if it were not that over those islands, in which so many Belgian subjects have found refuge during the stormy years, reigns a monarch of whom it may be said with truth that the great ordeal of the war has served to strengthen the bonds between him and his people.

Happily for Britain her shores have remained inviolate; not one of her cities has been ground under a foreign yoke. Her island position and the Grand Fleet have saved her from the fate of Belgium, and so for King George there has been no solemn return to freed territories. During the war, except for visits to the armies in France, to the Grand Fleet, to the munition factories and the shipyards, the King has hardly left London, and not for a single moment has he relaxed his vigilant devotion to state duties. It was, therefore, fitting that it should have been from London that he received such overwhelming proof of his people's appreciation and affection as was shown in the scenes which occurred before Buckingham Palace when the signing of the armistice became known, and in Hyde Park the review of the Silver Badge men.

What occurred on the day of the review of the men who had seen service in the war was quite unprecedented. The crowds surged round the royal carriage in which were the Queen and Queen Alexandra, and were with difficulty restrained from taking out the horses and dragging Their Majesties' carriage to the review ground in triumph. Never before, in the space of time, have the King and Queen shaken hands with so many of their subjects.

It is not only with the people of the British Isles that appreciation of the King of England has grown. The Empire at large recognizes in him a sovereign worthy of the great position he holds and of the loyalty of the millions under British rule. One of the great results of this war has been to bring into much closer relationship the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. American soldiers on their way to the European battlefields have visited London in their thousands, and many have carried away with them the pleasant memory of personal interviews with the King, and thus it has become known in the States that King George is not the unapproachable monarch of popular tradition, but an extremely genial and hospitable English gentleman, quite as democratic and easy of approach as any distinguished occupant of the White House.

When King George first came to the throne the English people took pleasure in naming him the Sailor King, because of his connection with the Senior Service. Possibly his sea training has had a good deal to do with the open, genial manner which so prepossesses in his favor, while unmistakable traces of it are certainly seen in the capacity for hard work which is one of his chief characteristics. It is not long ago that Mr. Lloyd George, who may be said to be a connoisseur in that particular matter, told a Glasgow audience that in his opinion the hardest-worked man in the kingdom was King George. The calls which affairs of state make upon the King's time have doubled since the war began. Before 1914 there were leisure days spent in the way which he enjoys most, in country pursuits at Sandringham; but since then, except for a few days on one occasion, the King has taken no holidays. That one exception proved to be so filled with state work as certainly not to warrant the name of holiday. Not only have visits to the county houses of members of the nobility been ruled out, but even the relaxation of theater-going has been entirely dispensed with by the King and Queen, with the exception of attendance at a few performances given for the benefit of war charities. It was not until the armistice had been signed that the inside



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Central News

King George and Queen Mary

of a playhouse saw either of Their Majesties.

Except for the fact that, owing to the variety of the work he has to perform and the engagements he has to keep, no two of the King's days are alike, it would not be difficult to prove Mr. Lloyd George's assertion with regard to the length and strenuousness of the King's working day. It begins at 9:30, when, after having breakfasted with the Queen and Princess Mary, King George works in his study for a couple of hours with his secretaries. "Really not very different from a hereditary republic," is General Smuts' comment on the British monarchy. But though King George reigns, but does not govern, he is thoroughly and minutely informed of all state affairs, for the Constitution requires that the acts of the government should have the sovereign's endorsement. And so the King is available, in his red-tapestried study, at almost any time of the day for the transacting of state business and the signature of the numerous documents brought to the Palace in the various departments of state. The King's writing table is never encumbered with papers, for he will never allow of the accumulation of arrears. On the desk stand a few photographs of members of his family, but otherwise it is essentially the working table of a business man. There is just one time in the day in which the King likes to feel free from work and that is during that cozy hour of the afternoon when all English people partake of what the French are pleased to call the "Five o'Clock Tea." That hour the King spends with his family.

But the busiest time of the day with dispatches is before dinner, for by 8:30 the King wants his desk to be clear of the day's work, though this does not mean that state papers do not have to be read before he can settle to a book—memoirs preferably, though he is fond of an occasional novel. During the day, beginning at the breakfast-table, King George reads and peruses a number of newspapers. He is a particularly assiduous reader of The Times.

At the head of the great Empire which was staking its all in the struggle for freedom, the war has been to the King an event of deepest moment. He has followed every event, sharing with his Cabinet ministers the anxieties often undreamt of by the nation at large until the crisis had passed. In the vicinity of his study is a room devoted entirely to war maps where, every evening, a staff officer informed the King of the day's events on the front and moved the colored headed pins to show the new positions. The constant "vive et vien" of statesmen, of high naval and military officers from one allied country to the other, has brought a number of very notable visitors to Buckingham Palace. For almost invariably a call at the Foreign or the War Office was accompanied by a visitation with the King. These war audiences have been one of the most interesting features of the King's activities during the war. They have numbered often as many as 40 a week. Probably there is very little that has taken place in the four corners of the world during these last four years that has not been recounted within the walls of Buckingham Palace. Not only have ministers, ambassadors and generals been received by King George, but any man or woman who, by their deeds or their sufferings, had a story to tell and whom the King either heard or read of, were pretty certain on their return to England to receive a summons to the Palace and in private audience enjoy perfectly free intercourse with the sovereign.

In the light of this constant supply of information of such unique value and diversity, the fact that His Majesty keeps his own private journal, that he has done so for years, and that he never allows a day to lapse without adding to its contents, is particularly interesting.

**VOCATIONS FOR WOMEN**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTON, Massachusetts.—A conference on vocational opportunities for women is to be held on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 14 and 15, at Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Bureau of Vocational Opportunities.

## LEADER DISCUSSES CATALANIAN CAUSE

Señor Cambo Says League Is Guiding and Controlling Force of Regionalism and Has Been Free of Dissensions

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—This country abounds, as all know, in human political enigmas, men of many inconsistencies, of violent impulses, and continual contradictions. The man who looms largest in the public attention for the time being, and who indeed for a year or two had been considered as one of those who would certainly count for most in the near future, is Señor Francisco Cambo, leader of the Regionalist movement which has for its object the achievement of the autonomy of Catalonia, and with it, perhaps, as incidental or a consequence, the separation of Spain, federally or otherwise, into a number of small states, Catalonia, Aragon, Castile, Andalusia, Galicia, Vizcaya, and the rest, which may or may not be capable of governing themselves to the best advantage. There is only one Catalonia in Spain. It is a subsidiary point in the Regionalist scheme that, if Catalonia gains her autonomy, she desires the other regions should have it also, but there are many who ask if it has been properly considered of what quality and efficiency will be the self-government of some of the other states. And what would be the case if there was a strong Catalonia and weakness everywhere outside?

Political speculation, however, does not take this line at present. Rarely has there been a more interesting enigma than Francisco Cambo, upon whom so much now seems to depend. He may be a great man for an agitation like the present, but those who have studied him most have doubts as to whether he would be of the right quality for chieftainship or leadership of an autonomous Catalonia afterward.

In considering the difficulties of the time, it has always to be remembered that, since the breach in the Solidaridad movement some years ago, the Catalan right wing under Señor Cambo, with the Regionalist League as its organization, has always held the attitude of being accommodating and indicated that the form of Spanish Government was, for them, a matter of secondary importance and that they did not despair of reconciling their claims with existing Spanish institutions, being even willing to co-operate with such men as Señor Maura to achieve their ends. The left wing on the other hand, supported by the Union Federal Nationalist Republicana, remained faithful to the Pi y Margall federalism, maintaining that only a republic could satisfy the autonomist aspirations of the region, because the existing régime, which they say, is only supported by a centralist oppression, is the declared adversary of all political reconstitution of Spain on the basis of its ancient regions, had always been so, and so would always remain. When, as now, a kind of temporarily, but not firmly, combined movement is being led, it is easy to appear erratic and inconsistent, and the old policy of the league looks no better for the fact that the existing régime is seen to be in difficulties in many other directions.

However, Señor Cambo himself gives a fine character to the league. To the personal particulars of Don Francisco may be added some points that he makes in the course of an interesting conversation on some general aspects of the case. The Regionalist League was founded in 1902, Cambo being then a young man, a fervent Catalan, and an active and ambitious politician.

"As you know," he says, "the league has been the guiding and controlling force of the Regionalist movement, and it has had a very special executive management."

The league is controlled in Barcelona by an elected executive with a permanent character which is called the Committee of Political Action. This executive has the power to add to its numbers such persons as it considers suitable, and in this way, after it was established, it was joined by Señor Ventosa. All political controlling bodies in Spain have fallen because of disagreements and rivalries among those of whom they have been composed. On the other hand, our executive has gone on doing its work for many years without a single difference arising, nor has any one of its decisions ever had to be submitted to the vote. The reason is that among the constituents of this executive there has been not only an absolute understanding, but a fraternal cordiality has always reigned and a sense of collective action which has permitted each one of its members to cultivate his own attitude, while at the same time they have all united to constitute an organization which combined their characteristics in a most perfect political entity.

"Many acts that are attributed to me are those of my collègues, and the same thing happens in regard to many of the things that are attributed to them. There has never been exhibited among us the least jealousy or discord; we have always regarded the personal success of any one of us as the collective success of all. Thanks to this the Committee of Political Action always exercises upon the Catalonian Regionalists an authority which nobody disputes, and to this is due the discipline which has always reigned in the party. At all times a resolution of the committee has been considered by everybody as correct and nobody has ever thought of the possibility of a mistake having been made. That is our strength, the fact of having constituted a collective or-

ganization with the same vigor as if it were an individual, that is to say, it lives and does its work as if only a single mind were directing it."

Señor Cambo then went on to speak more definitely of the general aim of the Catalonians and the league. "Our aspiration," he said, "is to transform Spain. We think, as a matter of fact, that we must be ourselves what we would give to Spain as an organization that shall serve as a basis for future greatness. Catalonia desires autonomy not in order that we may all go back to Barcelona and concentrate the whole of our political action in Catalonia; quite the contrary. It will be the desire of the Catalonian authority, when properly constituted, to intervene effectively in general policy without ridding ourselves of a single problem which calls for solution, and which at any time might cause an upheaval in such general policy. So long as the autonomy of Catalonia is not recognized, the conduct of the Catalonian section of the government must be extremely difficult and doubtful, since at any moment a conflict may arise between its duties as a part of the Spanish Government and its sentiments as Catalonian. We feel that we have the capacity for government; to exercise it in Spain. We feel that of all Spanish political sections we have a completer solidarity and a political technique which has been raised to the highest state of perfection. Nothing could be more sincere."

Speaking of the extraordinary action of the Catalonian deputies leaving the Cortes in a body at his direction, just when the Premier, the Count de Romanones, was about to deal in the course of a debate with the Regionalist problem, Señor Maura having done so the day before (this action on the part of the leader having called forth severe criticism, even among some Regionalists) Señor Cambo says:

"Far from having complicated the situation, our withdrawal will speed up the solution of the question. Why have we withdrawn ourselves from Parliament? It is essential that it should be understood that the great Catalonian question cannot be treated in the way of a decorative, platonic, debate, and in the manner in which it was presented to the Cortes it was seen that was just the line it was going to pursue. Innumerable speakers were getting ready to intervene with long and wearying speeches. The Catalonian question is a living thing that cannot be decided by rhetoric. It was made clear to us that the classic course of procedure was about to be followed in the Cortes when dealing with this matter, and that after a great abundance of speeches crowded by a summary by the Premier, it would be assumed that all had been done and that something useful had been accomplished. We are most decidedly opposed to that sort of thing; therefore we left the place. And it is much better that we should have brought the question to a head in Parliament in this way instead of raising it so definitely in Catalonia, as we should have had to do at the end if the government had not reached any satisfactory solution of the problem. We hope now that something in the way of settlement will be done quickly because this is not a question, which by an attempt at a process of forgetfulness, can be suppressed. If the solution has to be brought about in some other way a movement which might be of the utmost benefit, a veritable process of salvation for the whole of Spain, may perhaps be changed into a source of discord and disturbance."

But in a general review of the situation, Señor Cambo is wholly optimistic. The old régime may show resistance, but he considers that Catalonian force is so great and its feeling in this matter is so strong and unanimous, that it cannot be resisted, and that sooner or later the central authority will perceive the necessity of accommodating itself with the best grace possible to the demands of the Regionalists. After that Señor Cambo thinks that Spain will rise again to a high place in the world. Not for Catalonia only, but for the whole peninsula, he considers the solution of the Regionalist problem on the lines proposed to be an absolute necessity.

The complications and the oppressiveness of such a state of things would be gigantic, Guglielmo Ferrero argues, the different states would have to be ready for the worst possible eventualities, even for the necessity of calling all men between 18 and 50 to the colors, and of keeping them under arms for several years. Everything would have to be prepared for the possibility of arming them and sending them to the frontier in the shortest possible time. It would no longer be a case of keeping a great number of soldiers under arms in peace times, but preparations would be made for the rapid organization of an enormous army.

Such, Guglielmo Ferrero declares,

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS WORLD'S REAL NEED

Signor Ferrero Speaks of the Dangers of a Peace That Fails to Effect a Lasting Territorial Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MILAN, Italy.—In an article in the *Secolo*, Signor Guglielmo Ferrero, who took a prominent part in the recent conference on a League of Nations at Milan, has pointed out the conditions which would prevail in Europe in the event of the Peace Conference failing to institute a settlement on such lines. It might have been expected, he says, that the wealthy classes would have taken more interest in the conference. The times are so serious that it would have seemed that considerations of prudence, if not of love for the human race, might affect people. Let them have the courage, he says, to open their eyes and face the facts, though they may be as terrible as Medusa's head. Let them suppose that the states of Europe return to their old rivalries and territorial jealousies. Let them suppose, also, that no just, sincere, and lasting settlement is arrived at between the different nations which have armed Europe against itself. What can it be reasonably supposed is likely to happen?

Europe is emerging from a war which has proved possible that which was hitherto deemed to be impossible, and that is, the keeping of all men between 18 and 50 years of age under arms. It may be argued that all wars need not be so long nor so costly, but the mere fact that it is possible that they should be would be sufficient to turn the life of all the people into an inferno, if the ancient and the new states fail to find some other guarantee of their rights than bayonets, an inferno from which the only way of escape before the peoples would be through revolution.

Clearly, Guglielmo Ferrero argues, the different states would have to be ready for the worst possible eventualities, even for the necessity of calling all men between 18 and 50 to the colors, and of keeping them under arms for several years. Everything would have to be prepared for the possibility of arming them and sending them to the frontier in the shortest possible time. It would no longer be a case of keeping a great number of soldiers under arms in peace times, but preparations would be made for the rapid organization of an enormous army.

The complications and the oppressiveness of such a state of things would be gigantic, Guglielmo Ferrero argues, the different states would sink under it from their own weight. A universal levy, calling everyone of all conditions to the colors, can never be anything but a desperate expedient to be used in such a desperate crisis as that in which Europe found itself during the past few years, and a desperate expedient cannot be converted into a permanent institution. Yet, Guglielmo Ferrero declares, if the European nations do not succeed in concluding at the least a lasting truce at the table of the Peace Conference, they will be obliged to attempt this labor of Sisyphus.

Another and a more pressing danger confronts the victorious states if they

do not face and solve their two problems in unison—that of the territorial resettlement of Europe and that of a new military order of things; the danger that the victorious states will be obliged, in spite of their good intentions, to tear up the promises and declarations of their ideals made during the war, and to make peace according to the views of German militarism trampling on those rights of the peoples which are contrary to the interests of the victorious nations. One example will serve to show that this is a real danger, Guglielmo Ferrero points out. What has happened in France since the victory has astonished some people and made others uneasy. The old aspirations after the left bank of the Rhine have made their appearance again, and no one has wished to talk about the union of the Germans of Austria against Germany.

This attitude, however, he says, is significant rather of anxieties on the score of defence than of imperialistic tendencies, and these would be legitimate enough if it were thought that the League of Nations is a dream, and that Europe is to go on for ever being at war with itself. France has succeeded in regaining Alsace-Lorraine, but with the help of a world-wide coalition; who can say that this coalition will always last if it is at the mercy of the changing interests of the states which make it up? If it is dissolved, France might in the future find herself confronted by a more populous Germany and in need of costly alliances.

Guglielmo Ferrero goes on to point out the difficulties into which the nations of Europe would be plunged if the Paris conference did not succeed in setting up a stable order of things in Europe. It is no exaggeration, he says, to speak of difficulties of the most serious kind, for if the Entente Powers make peace, oblivious of their ideals expressed during the war, they will involve themselves in internal and external difficulties of the most serious nature, and a similar fate to that which has befallen the Central Empires may be confidently prophesied for them. The fate of western civilization is linked with that of the League of Nations. Guglielmo Ferrero insists, for if Europe does not conclude at least a lasting truce in 1919, it will risk passing from a world war to a world revolution. If the upper classes are not overmuch concerned with the fate of western civilization for its own sake, they might pay heed to the matter for another reason, remembering that the fate of their own property is possibly linked with it.

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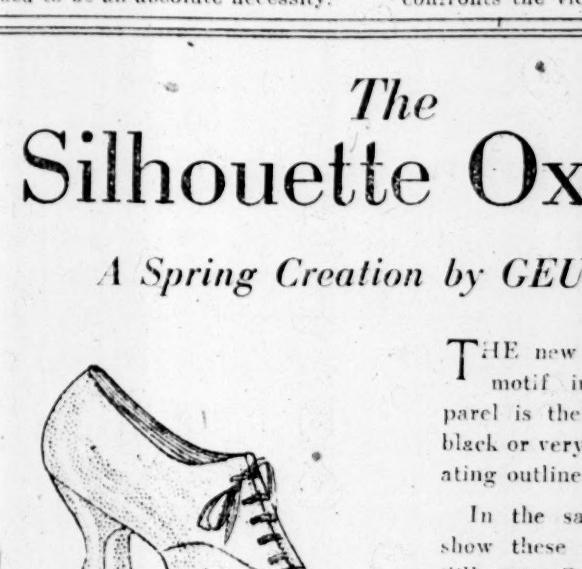
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## CATTLE EMBARGO CASE TO BE HEARD

Privy Council in Britain Called  
Upon to Decide Whether Ac-  
tion of Queensland Infringes  
Commonwealth Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland.—The journey to England of the Hon. T. J. Ryan, Premier of Queensland, recalls the embargo placed by his government upon fat stock leaving the state. It was in the early days of the war that this was put into effect. The British Government required certain supplies of meat, and the Queensland Government seized the opportunity for this impost. It disallowed fat stock to cross the borders of the state, and, further, store stock were only allowed to be sent away on condition that a fee of 10s. per head for cattle, and 6d. per head for sheep, was paid as a guarantee that the stock would be returned to Queensland. The government's action was thought very arbitrary, but the High Court of Australia upheld the action of the state government, and the Privy Council now finally to decide.

It is recorded in the report on the Queensland Border Railway by the Parliamentary Standing Committee, that the Commonwealth Government intervened to break down the embargo under the powers conferred by the War Precautions Act. The consumer of meat in South Australia suffered most during the embargo. The grazier obtained a satisfactory export price for beef, and the stock values in South Australia soared to unprecedented heights. It had depended in the main upon importations from Queensland for about 25 per cent of its supplies. The following table will illustrate how the interests of South Australia were affected by the embargo and the drought:

Year	Sheep	Cattle	Horses
1913	5,996	24,596	505
1914	16,111	18,998	449
1915	3,226	19,110	89
1916	10,500	2,000	1,023
1917	4,383	5,827	662

The committee observe that if a railway to the border had been in existence during the operation of the embargo its cattle traffic during that period would have almost reached the vanishing point and the disastrous effect this would have had on the railway is obvious.

The outcome of the appeal to H. M. Privy Council, which so intimately affects the meat industry, is anticipated with interest. It is thought correct that Mr. Ryan, as Premier and Attorney-General of Queensland, should elect to be present when this constitutional case is being discussed in London.

### LEAF OUT OF GERMAN'S BOOK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir Arthur Yapp at a meeting of Y. M. C. A. women workers described how an official of the association commanded a Cologne hotel for "Red Triangle" in a manner which the Germans understood. Finding the people unfriendly and unwilling to hand over the buildings which they required for themselves, the secretary in charge of the advance work, a military looking man, marched resolutely into one of the big hotels, made the proprietor salute him and commanded the premises. Sir Arthur mentioned the fact that owing to the advance in France the majority of the association's huts were left high and dry. They had between £600,000 and £700,000 worth of stores held up in France and Flanders and a certain portion in Germany. He foreshadowed a scheme for establishing red triangle clubs in both industrial and rural communities throughout Great Britain to relieve the dullness of village life. They also hoped to assist largely in the work of training discharged soldiers and sailors for indoor and outdoor pursuits.

It is affirmed that perhaps the most powerful competition with the Adelaide market for Queensland's cattle is the export trade which supports large works in Brisbane, Rockhampton and Townsville in Queensland, and Gladstone in South Australia. The Adelaide market is invariably from £1 to £2 a head better than the Brisbane market for local requirements. The world shortage of meat has made the export price decidedly profitable to graziers, and has quite changed the complexion of things for the Adelaide market.

The following is a comparison of through rates for live stock in the different states:

CATTLE									
State	miles	miles	miles	miles	perhd.	perhd.	perhd.	perhd.	perhd.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Queensland	7.3	12.8	8.1	16.10.3	19.62				
N. S. Wales	8.61	12.6	15.79	18.9.9					
Victoria	8.10.3	13.24	19.78	26.18					
South Aus.	8.02	14.38.7	18.10.87	22.5.87					
West Aus.	7.76.6	13.23.8	18.9	24.3.66					
	500	600	1000						
Queensland	23.12.2	25.9	22.9.27						
N. S. Wales	21.11.8	23.33	28.4.1						
Victoria	22.6.6	33.9	0						
South Australia	28.6.87	32.787	50.11.87						
West Australia	29.19.33	35.5	57.7.6						
	500	600	1000						
Queensland	23.12.2	25.9	22.9.27						
N. S. Wales	21.11.8	23.33	28.4.1						
Victoria	22.6.6	33.9	0						
South Australia	28.6.87	32.787	50.11.87						
West Australia	29.19.33	35.5	57.7.6						
	500	600	1000						
Queensland	23.12.2	25.9	22.9.27						
N. S. Wales	21.11.8	23.33	28.4.1						
Victoria	22.6.6	33.9	0						
South Australia	28.6.87	32.787	50.11.87						
West Australia	29.19.33	35.5	57.7.6						

The above table dealing with "through rates" shows South Australia at a disadvantage compared with Queensland and New South Wales, but on account of the Commonwealth ownership of the Great Northern Railway, "through" local rates would not apply in the carriage of stock from the Queensland border to Adelaide under the present agreement. Two "local" rates in addition to the Commonwealth charges would have to be incurred. This would mean that the cost of trucking cattle from Goyder's Lagoon to the Adelaide abattoirs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Board of Control has passed a resolution requesting all manufacturers and other employers of labor in Toronto to dispense with the services of aliens, and to employ in their places returned soldiers or persons of British birth."

## RESTRICTIONS ON BRITISH OUTPUT

Speaker Points Out That, Prior  
to War, Restriction Had Per-  
meated Economic Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Mr. Wilfrid Hill, managing director of the County Chemical Company of Birmingham, and a member of the Whitley Committee, recently addressed a conference, arranged by the Industrial Reconstruction Council, on the subject of the restriction of output.

The greatest problem to be faced in the future, Mr. Hill considered, was just how to obtain the maximum output from the fields and factories. In future there must be no more untilled fields, and no more slow-motion machinery, if an advance was to be made on the conditions obtaining before the war. The volume of production during the last four years, he said, had astonished everybody, and the question arose, was this tremendous volume of production to be maintained? Previous to the war, he pointed out, restriction of output had permeated every department of economic life.

Mr. Hill proceeded to make an impartial survey of the conditions he believed had been to blame for bringing about restriction of output. Education had been defective, inasmuch as no attempt was made to shape it to vocation. Health had been disregarded, excessively long hours and unhealthy conditions had been permitted. Intemperate habits, he thought, had restricted output to an incalculable extent.

On the commercial side deficient banking facilities had retarded trade while important discoveries had been allowed to pass into the hands of people who proved to be potential enemies. The reconstruction committee appointed by the government, he pointed out, had played an important part in bringing to light the general mismanagement of national resources. Great Britain's saving grace, however, he considered, was that the country had acknowledged its weaknesses and mistakes, and was determined to reform upon to offer any opinion.

In the matter of fixing the live stock and other rates on the proposed border railway, South Australia would be handicapped by the fact that the line would connect with the Commonwealth-owned railway north of Quorn. The railways commissioner pointed out that the charges for the carriage of goods and live stock from the Queensland border to Adelaide were based upon the application of "local" rates, this being rendered necessary by the fact that the Great Northern line, with which the new one would connect, belonged to the Commonwealth, and through rates, therefore, could not apply.

Mr. Hill emphasized the value of the Whitley proposals for establishing joint industrial councils of employers and employed. During the war, capital and labor had drawn together as never before, and the country was equipped for production as it never had been. The crux of the whole situation was the question, was the armistice between capital and labor to be followed by peace? Were they going back to cooperation or conflict? This issue the government had foreseen, with the result that the Whitley Committee, advocated by the committee, provided a forum where all questions could be thoroughly thrashed out, and, provided the right spirit was manifested, the illegal decrees issued by the courts would be satisfactory.

Summing up the legitimate claims of labor, Mr. Hill considered that the workers had a right to a better share in the profits of industry; a share in the control of industry, such as was provided for in the joint industrial councils; also that the workers should be given a higher standard of life. Mr. Hill was in no doubt as to the willingness of capital to meet these claims of labor. He thought capital, on their side, had the right to require from labor "a good day's work for a good day's pay" and greater loyalty from workmen. Mr. Hill welcomed the opportunity the Whitley councils would give the workmen of getting to understand something of the difficulties of industry.

Mr. Hill spoke hopefully of the relations between capital and labor in the future. He believed they were coming together and would work together as never before. He pleaded earnestly for cooperation, not only between capital and labor, but between manufacturers in the same industry. Manufacturers, he considered, should combine for the purchase of raw material, for the purpose of improving mechanical production, for the purposes of specialization, for research and for distribution in foreign markets. British foreign trade, Mr. Hill frankly acknowledged, was generally speaking, something to be ashamed of. He advocated the establishment of an intelligence bureau and of a trade advisory committee. He did not want to restrict individual enterprise, but he

thought that in the past stupid individualism had restricted industry.

Mr. Hill believed that the joint industrial councils should secure the cooperation of all industries in an effort to get for British interests adequate representation in the House of Commons. An organized business party in Parliament, he declared, was as feasible and as desirable as an organized Labor Party. In future British industry would have to adapt itself to new conditions, changing values and falling prices. Many firms would find themselves in a serious position, and the crisis could only be overcome by the determination of each individual concerned to remove every hindrance and obstacle to output. He appealed earnestly for a consideration of the Whitley proposals, with a view to a readjustment of the relationship between employers and employed on a basis of friendly cooperation, and for a higher degree of organization throughout the whole of British business.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The final report of the civil war workers committee deals with the question of substitute labor and demobilization. Its principal recommendations have been adopted by the government.

The committee state that substitute labor will only be discharged very gradually as the soldiers are demobilized. According to the Board of Trade returns for April, 1918, there was an increase of 878,000 females employed as substitutes, and a net replacement of 1,064,000 males since July, 1914. The position of the women is more critical than that of the men, in the opinion of the committee.

The committee state that: "The whole question of the future position of women in clerical and commercial occupations, not only in London but in the provinces, is one of great importance and difficulty. It is very desirable not only that the opportunities and conditions of their employment should be considered, but also that a more definite understanding should be arrived at with regard to the standards of education and training which should be recognized as qualifications for the various branches and grades of such work. In this connection it might also be advisable to review the existing facilities for vocational training and to consider on what lines additional facilities, if required, should be provided. We recommend, therefore, that the Ministry of Labor should be asked to set up, in connection with the Labor resettlement committee, a committee to consider and advise on these problems."

The displacement of temporary clerks in government departments will be affected by very different conditions in different departments, but the committee consider that on the whole a gradual adjustment rather than sudden or complete dislocation may be looked for. They recommend: "That the employment exchange which has been established at Burlington Gardens, and is working in connection with the civil service commission, should deal with the work of demobilization; and that, if necessary, its staff should be strengthened for this purpose. That a complete register of temporary government clerks should be formed and kept in charge of the Burlington Gardens Exchange; and that this register should record not only the qualifications, service, etc., of each individual, but also his or her wishes with regard to continuing in employment after demobilization.

Recently the government in Vienna one of its representatives to Prague to ask the new Czechoslovak Government to accept responsibility for its share of 2.4 billions of crowns raised from the bank in this way. This request was, however, declined by the Czechoslovak Government, who expressed a disposition at the same time to discuss the question of responsibility toward the banks of such credits as had been voted in a parliamentary way. This amounts to the refusal by the Czechoslovak Government to accept responsibility for debts incurred by successive Austrian governments under the illegal decrees issued by them virtue of Article 14.

The Arbeiter Zeitung points out that the total amount of the debts thus incurred is 65 billions of crowns and further that the unconstitutional nature of the loans raised on that basis was admitted in the report of the Budget Committee, adding that the demand of the Social Democrats of Austria when they insisted that Parliament should be reassembled for the purpose of facilitating the transfer of substitute labor to fresh employment, they are satisfied that in practice it will be impossible to find immediate employment for all the workers who will be displaced. They feel that, to a large extent, reliance must be placed on the scheme of general unemployment insurance recommended in a previous report, together with the further schemes for unemployment benefit which are under consideration by the government, as the means of meeting the hardships arising from dislocation.

In conclusion, the committee states that having made their recommendations there should be set up an advisory committee, which should collect and furnish information as to openings outside the civil service and various courses of training; and that this committee should also make arrangements where required for special courses of training."

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## POST-WAR LABOR A PROBLEM IN BRITAIN

Committee Reports on Question  
of Substitute Labor and De-  
mobilization, and of Future  
Employment of Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The final report of the civil war workers committee deals with the question of substitute labor and demobilization. Its principal recommendations have been adopted by the government.

The committee state that the

future position of women in the permanent civil service come to be filled, the claims of the temporary clerks should be considered together with the claims of men discharged from the forces and of established civil servants.

"That when the vacancies in the permanent civil service come to be filled, the claims of the temporary clerks should be considered together with the claims of men discharged from the forces and of established civil servants.

"That a decision with regard to the future position of women in the permanent civil service should be arrived at and carried into effect, if possible, before demobilization begins.

"That as regards temporary posts, vacancies should, wherever possible, be filled by the transfer of clerks displaced from other departments; and that, in the cases of those clerks whom it is impossible to retain, the period of notice given should be not less than one month."

With regard to substitutes in non-government clerical work and in commerce, it is expected that a considerable number of the women and some of the older men engaged as substitutes will voluntarily give up their employment and return to private life.

It is believed that many of those who have joined the forces will not wish to return to a sedentary life, although their posts will in almost all cases be kept open for them; and that there will not be a serious displacement, but a gradual adjustment spread over a considerable period.

The committee state that substitute labor will only be discharged very gradually as the soldiers are demobilized. According to the Board of Trade

returns for April, 1

## DELAWARE STARTS AMERICANIZING

Public Schools and Other Places  
to Open Classes for Benefit of  
the Non-English-Speaking  
People of the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

WILMINGTON, Delaware—Classes in English are to be held in public schools and other places in this city and neighboring towns for the benefit of the non-English speaking people of Delaware, beginning Feb. 17. Pending provision by the Legislature, this will be financed by special funds. A "Learn English Week," in which a special committee of leading alien residents of Wilmington will endeavor to have every non-English speaking person in the State informed of this opportunity, is now being observed.

School children who come from non-English speaking homes will carry to their parents each day a "letter from Uncle Sam" setting forth, in the language of the home, why an attempt should be made to learn English. Classes will be held not only in the public schools, but in other places convenient to the alien groups and where they may feel at home. The Polish school has offered rooms and so has the Ukrainian Civic Committee of South Wilmington. Temporary classes at the United States Employment Bureau and at the Italian Neighborhood House will be continued.

There are to be classes in such immigrant communities outside the city, as, for instance, New Castle, Henry Clay and Marshallton. Most of the classes will be at night, but those in the factories, and possibly some others, will be held late in the afternoon. It is thought that a midday class may be established for night and restaurant workers if there is a demand for it.

So marked an interest in the project on the part of the non-English speaking peoples has been shown that it may be found necessary to establish a waiting list for these classes—an unprecedented measure in the history of night schools.

Through the Americanization Training Institute, conducted recently by the State Defense Council in cooperation with the Wilmington Board of Education, a large number of teachers and others interested in the work were made familiar with the best methods of teaching English to adult aliens and in appointing teachers for these classes, preference will be given to those who have been granted certificates for that course or who have qualified by some special experience. It is believed that the reason that night schools have not proved to be very generally popular with adult immigrants with untrained minds, is that the teacher has been unable to use the language of the pupil, and so the latter have often been convinced after a more or less ambitious beginning that they cannot learn English, and so after a few weeks have been driven away from the school because of its failure to fill their need. It is for this that Delaware has felt it necessary to provide the highest possible standard of teaching while the enthusiasm of the alien for learning is still unquenched.

## AEROPLANE SERVICE FOR GRAND CANYON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

TUCSON, Arizona—Protests already are being heard against the desire of Utah in desiring to annex that portion of Arizona north of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River and comprising the Kaibab and Dixie National forests. Although this portion of Mojave County is geographically detached from the rest of the State owing to the big gash in the landscape, and while there might have been a time when convenience to its inhabitants would have made an exchange of territory advisable, it is now pointed out in Arizona that the age of aerial transportation has changed the situation.

Plans are being made for the establishment of an aeroplane ferry across the Grand Canyon, a distance of only 13 miles at the widest point, to be put in operation as soon as the traffic demands such service. The need for such service is shown by the fact that the result of the election of Governor Campbell last November was in doubt for a long time partly because of the slowness in hearing from a single precinct located north of the canyon, whose returns had to be sent by rail through Utah as there is at present no direct access to or from the Kaibab plateau except by trail into the canyon and up the other side.

## VICE-PRESIDENT STATES HIS CREED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, speaking before the National Press Club, denounced Bolshevism and anarchy, and pronounced what he termed a new creed for Americans. He said:

"I believe that the American Republic as constituted by the fathers constitutes the finest system of government ever ordained among men, and affords the machinery for the righting of grievances without resort to violence, tumult and disorder."

"I believe that every inequality which exists in the social and economic condition of the American people is traceable to the successful demands of interested classes for class legislation, and I believe, therefore, that practical equality can be obtained under our form of government by remedial legislation in the interest of the American people and not in the interest of anybody else, large or small."

"I believe there is no justification

in a government, where officials are elected and laws made by the people, for a minority to threaten bloodshed and anarchy unless the majority shall submit to the will of the minority."

"I believe that America belongs to American citizens, native and naturalized, who are willing to seek redress for their grievances in orderly and constitutional ways, and I believe that all others should be taught, peacefully if we can and forcibly if we must, that our country is not an international boarding house nor an anarchist cafe."

"I pledge myself to the support of these principles by my voice, my vote, and, if need be, by my fortune and my life, and I promise my country to train my children in this most holy faith."

## SALVATION ARMY FEEDS RETURNED MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Feeding more than 200 returned service men daily, the majority of whom are unable to pay, the Salvation Army, which has opened a clubhouse for returned soldiers and sailors, is filling an important place during the readjustment period. The clubhouse is located near the railroad station and its representatives meet all incoming trains to give any information and assistance that may be called for and to direct the returning soldier to the clubhouse.

While the largest problem is the feeding of those who have been unable to obtain work or whose first pay day has not arrived, this by no means constitutes the entire work of the clubhouse, which in providing a cheerful and attractive gathering place is doing much to counteract the temptation held out by the saloon and other resorts.

The work of the Salvation Army here is so highly regarded that support is assured by a group of men of the city and no general appeal for money has been issued, though there have been voluntary gifts from individuals and groups.

## SWISS PAPERS AN AID TO AMERICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse told of her experiences in spreading American propaganda through Germany, working in Switzerland as a representative of the Creel Committee on Public Information, at a dinner given in her honor by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party on Saturday night. Mrs. Whitehouse attributed her success in informing the people of that neutral country, and through them, the German people, of the strength and determination of America to win the war, to the fact that she had learned that there was no use in trying to accomplish things secretly, and that she disregarded advice to conceal her mission.

As fast as she received news of American achievements in calling men to the colors, launching ships, sending troops overseas, etc., she took that news to editors of Swiss papers, and they published it.

In 1821, Nicholas Garry, deputy governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, just returned from overseas duty in France for the suffrage organization, was another guest of honor, as was Mme. Catherine Breshkovsky, who appealed for aid for Russian women and children.

## HEAVY REGISTRATION OF MICHIGAN WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Belief that Michigan women would not take advantage of their right of suffrage is being dispelled by the large number registering. Thirty thousand voters, of whom 10,000 are women, have already registered at the city clerk's office for the primaries to be held March 5. The total potential vote of the city, all duly registered, will be close to 175,000, it is estimated.

Today is the last day for registration with the city clerk. Another opportunity to register, however, will be given Feb. 15 when the city's 319 election booths will be opened for that purpose.

A heavy vote is expected at the election April 7. The Detroit United Railways purchase plan, the Belle Island bridge, street numbering amendment, and an amendment to increase the city's bonding limit 1 per cent to permit park expansion have all created unusual interest in the first spring election under the city's new charter.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

FORT LARAMIE, Wyoming, in 1849

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In 1849, in which year the fort was purchased and occupied as a military post by the United States Government, being abandoned in 1889, gold was discovered in California. Thence for 20 years following, the flood of travel through Ft. Laramie, headed by the Argonauts of '49, swelled in increasing volume. Gold hunters, traders, farmers seeking new lands, cattlemen, freighters, men of all sorts seeking all occupations and diversions in the new West thronged the overland trail. Mormons under Brigham Young, expelled from Illinois, in 1847, began the great tide of travel to the West through Ft. Laramie as one of the important points on the "Oregon Trail."

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In the sixties, scattered houses began to appear on the river bank north of the upper fort, and the growing hamlet received the name of Winnepig. In 1840 commenced negotiations for the termination of the Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly. In 1870, the great domain of Rupert's Land, under which name the whole of Canada west of the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains was described in the company's charter, was transferred to Canada. In this year, the first rebellion of the half-breeds under Louis Riel was suppressed by Colonel, afterward Sir Garnet Wolseley. Fifteen years later a second revolt was overcome by the government of Canada. Since then the site of upper Ft. Garry has been overspread by the city of Winnepig, but a gray stone gateway remaining, a memorial in the midst of metropolitan business of the great day of the voyageur and fur trader, and of the gentlemen adventurers of the great company that for 200 years held a feudal sway over the empire of the Northwest.

Ft. Laramie, Wyoming, sometimes affectionately called "old" Ft. Laramie, is not to be confounded with

## FOUR FORTS OF THE SETTLERS' WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Four famous forts, each historic in the opening and settlement of the West are Ft. Garry, Manitoba, Ft. Laramie, Wyoming, Ft. Benton, Montana, and Ft. Vancouver, Washington. Of these, Ft. Garry, at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers,

Laramie City, west of Cheyenne on the Union Pacific Railroad, settled in 1867 by employees of the road, in that year completed. The first permanent trading post in Wyoming, states Herbert Howe Bancroft, was erected on the Laramie River two miles from its junction with the Platte, 86 miles northwest of Cheyenne. The river was named for one La Ramie, a French trapper.

The first post, built in 1834 by Sublette and Robert Campbell, was called Ft. William. It had a palisade 18

This was called Ft. Lewis, after the explorer.

The position of Ft. Lewis being found disadvantageous five miles down stream, on the present site, on the west side of the river, a new fort was built in 1846. Its walls enclosed 250 feet square and were of adobe or sun-dried brick, thirty-two inches thick. There were bastions at diagonally opposite corners. The entrance gate with its portcullis faced the river. Till the end of 1850 the new fort was known as Ft. Lewis, when its name was changed to Ft. Benton in recognition of services rendered the company by the Hon. Thomas H. Benton. In 1864 the post was purchased with the American Fur Company's interests by the Northwest Fur Company. The next year a townsite was laid out. In 1870 a military post was established by the United States Government.

Before the American Fur Company came in, the Blackfeet had traded with the Hudson's Bay Company at Ft. de Prairie, now the city of Edmonton, Saskatchewan, 400 miles north of Benton. Between these points a little west were two minor forts of the Hudson's Bay, Rocky Mountain House and Old Bow Fort, pillaged and destroyed in 1796, a little west of the present city of Calgary. An estimate made by Major Culbertson places the number of the four tribes, Blackfeet, Piegan, Bloods and Gros Ventres trading at Benton at about 25,000. The company is stated to have shipped east from 20,000 to 50,000 buffalo skins a year. The L. G. Baker Company, trading from Benton in the seventies and eighties are said to have shipped an equal number. There were others throughout Montana beside. In this is a sufficient reason for the almost sudden disappearance of the herds that within forty years past made the plains black with their numbers. In 1877 the American Fur Company closed its business and leased the fort to the government, which shortly after abandoned it. At the present time the remains of the fort, within a five-acre park are maintained as a monument of pioneer days in Montana.

After the union of the two Canadian companies in 1821, Dr. John McLoughlin, a Canadian from Riviere du Loup, Quebec, was sent to Oregon as a chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1811 at the mouth of the Columbia River Astoria, abandoned shortly after, had been established by John Jacob Astor as the westernmost of the chain he projected across the continent. England and the States had agreed to joint occupancy of the Oregon territory, including the present State of Washington. A hundred and fifty miles from the sea, on the Columbia, opposite the mouth of the Willamette, McLoughlin established Ft. Vancouver. Its walls were a double row of spruce timbers half a foot thick and 20 feet high. Its gates faced the river. At embrasures cannon muzzles showed, and at an angle was a bastion. Within the double palisade were the residence of the chief factor and the company buildings, with the British flag surcharged with the company's initials and its motto, "Pro patria ceterum"—a skin for a skin—floating from a lofty staff in the center of the court.

In four years, states Agnes C. Laut, in "The Conquest of the Northwest," from 1824 to 1828, the company's brigades from Ft. Vancouver had explored and traded throughout Oregon, Idaho, part of Montana, the north of California, Nevada and Utah, as well as a corner of Wyoming, and had even penetrated into Colorado. In addition they opened up trading routes and posts through Washington far into British Columbia, then known as New Caledonia, through the Cariboo and Cassiar districts clear up into the Yukon.

At Ft. Vancouver, Chief Factor McLoughlin maintained almost a semiregular state, and the several ranks in the company's service were observed with an almost military nicety. To save overland carriage eastward across the continent a ship came yearly from London to the Columbia, touching at Hawaii, the mid-Pacific post of the company. In 1836 came the Beaver, the first steamboat on the Pacific, for coastwise service between the company's posts.

During his administration, with justice, honesty and kindnessness, McLoughlin literally ruled from Alaska to California. In 1839 and the early forties the first of the great flood of settlers from the East that for years crowded the Oregon Trail, began to come into the Willamette Valley. Though he foresaw that the coming of colonists meant the end of the fur trade, and despite the orders of his superior, Sir George Simpson, the title to the Oregon territory then being under negotiation between the American and English governments, that he should give no aid of any sort to American colonists and missionaries, yet he supplied goods and provisions on credit to colonists and missionaries alike. In 1843, when the first great influx of Oregon homeseekers reached the Willamette Valley, there were 500 people at a time sheltered in Ft. Vancouver or camped within the stockade till they could erect cabins.

To their shame, states Agnes Laut, some forgot the debts they owed McLoughlin. "Not the rebuke of his company, not the rage of his Governor, but the ingratitude of the people whose lives he had saved cut McLoughlin to the quick." In 1846 he retired. In June of that year the international boundary was settled on the forty-ninth parallel, a few miles south of the Fraser River. With the coming of the settler the fur trader and hunter departed. In 1860 Ft. Vancouver was dismantled, and its site taken over by the United States Government as a military post.

UTAH FAVORS SOLDIERS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The state road commission has decided that returning soldiers shall have the first opportunity to work on the roads.

## MUSIC

### Music of Minneapolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Wagner's domestic indebtedness to Liszt is known to all readers of verbal musical history. His artistic obligations to his father-in-law are equally obvious to those who can read music deeply enough to detect related styles, methods and tonal doctrines.

In none of Liszt's compositions is the coming Wagner more distinctly heralded than in the "Faust" symphony, presented by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra at its concert of Friday evening, Jan. 31. At times this resemblance is emphasized by the use of almost identical patterns and phrases, while throughout the work one feels how deeply its ideas, forms of expression, harmonies and instrumentation influenced the composer of "Tristan and Isolde" and "The Ring." Through Liszt similar influences evidently extend back to Berlioz, to a hearing of whose "Damnation of Faust" Liszt attributes his inspiration, or at least the formation of his purpose to compose the symphony. Thus we have, in the "Faust" symphony, an epochal tonal document; an important point in the long and fascinating story of music's liberation from strict form into the early stages of its modern freedom, and a salient factor in the discovery of new possibilities of color and design in orchestral instrumentation.

The "Faust" symphony offers abundant evidence of its experimental nature. Program music, as we know it today, was in its infancy in the mid-Nineteenth Century, and such probing of human heart-depths as Liszt attempted offered a new field of creative endeavor to one whose adventurous, romantic mind, steeped in egotistical sentimentalism and fervor, doubtless felt the pressure of the formal limitations within which Beethoven was able to rise to the sublime heights of apotheosis attained in the third, fifth and ninth symphonies.

The results are technically interesting, if not always musically so. Inspiration is a diluted ingredient in the "Faust" symphony, its undeniable moments being separated by long intervals of confusion, and, not infrequently, of dullness. After the protracted, tedious first movement, in which Faust's character offers a far more perplexing problem than it does in Goethe's poem, the maiden-purity of the Gretchen movement falls across the fatigued and befogged bearing like a ray of tranquil sunshine, as bright as it is luminous. The characterization of Mephistopheles in the last movement is much like that of Goethe's "Faust": a devil no doubt, but a romping, merry, masquerading demon, sardonic and occasionally snarling, but quite devoid of malignity and at no time so industrious and single-minded in his evil mission as His Satanic Majesty is conceded to be, even by his detractors. There is effective programmatic suggestion in the recurrence of the Faust and Gretchen motives in this movement, and there is dramatic force in its sudden defeat of evil and transfiguration to redemption and peace in the chant intoned by the male chorus, with contrapuntal tenor solo, at its close.

The orchestra read the hour-long work exceeding well. Mr. Oberhoffer having evidently devoted close attention to its manifold complexities. The wood-wind episodes in which the sym-

phony abounds were especially happy in balance, nuance, and atmospheric charm.

An artist error was made in placing Beethoven's "Leonore" overture No. 3 at the beginning of the program unless Mr. Oberhoffer desired to emphasize the groping confusion that so often blurs the Liszt symphony; but of this ill-natured, pedagogic intention he may probably be acquitted without a hearing. Measured beauty, flawless order, sustained inspiration and profound dramatic clarity characterize this noble overture so magnificently that it formed rather too sharp a contrast for the symphony to endure without distress.

Arthur Hackett, the young American tenor, made his debut with the orchestra as assisting soloist. He made a highly favorable impression, his robust, virile voice, manly personality and artistic restraint and intelligence more than compensating for a certain lack of tonal warmth and a regrettable overindulgence in falsetto. He sang three songs with orchestra: Beethoven's "Adelaide," "Ossian's Song" from Massenet's "Werther," and the abode from La bohème's "Le Roi d'y's." As an encore he gave "Le Rêve" from Massenet's "Manon" and, of course, appeared as tenor soloist in the "Faust" symphony.

Last Sunday's popular concert featured the "Pizzicato Ostinato" from Tschaikowsky's fourth symphony and Vera Barstow, a charming young violinist, who played Wieniawski's brilliant, but rather empty, D minor concerto.

## National Chorus in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario—The National Chorus which was organized under the conductorship of Dr. Albert Ham as long ago as 1904, and gave its initial concert supported by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, gave its sixteenth annual concert recently with Efrém Zimbalist as assisting artist. Other orchestras playing at these choral concerts from time to time were the Victor Herbert, in 1905, the New York Symphony in 1906, which occasion marked the first performance in Toronto of Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony, the same organization being engaged again for 1909, more recent concerts being given in conjunction with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. The choir has a membership of about 200 and since its inception has steadily developed along artistic lines under the able direction of Dr. Ham, who is an outstanding figure in the musical history of Canada and a recognized authority upon choral singing.

The program on this occasion was made up largely of British music having a patriotic flavor, such as Elgar's thrilling "It Comes From the Misty Ages," and four choruses and solos for bass from his "Fringes of the Fleet," entitled "The Lowestoft Boat," "Submarines," "Fate's Discourtesy," and "The Sweepers," the last of which made such a strong appeal that it had to be given a second time. These the choir sang with splendid verve, good musical tone and effective shading. Frank Oldfield, in the solos, was thoroughly satisfying. The most refined and finished ensemble singing, however, was done in Ts

GROSS EARNINGS  
OF THE RAILROADS

Volume of Traffic Handled by Roads of United States Remarkable—Net Returns Reduced by Higher Expenses

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Last year was a most remarkable one so far as the volume of traffic handled by the railroads of the United States was concerned. Every road, without exception, reported the largest gross earnings in its history. In the case of net, however, it was a different story, few roads showing a gain in that department, due to the sharp rise in operating expenses.

In the case of 42 prominent roads that have so far reported their operating results for 1918, gross earnings totaled \$3,367,283,117, a gain of \$558,468,585, or about 20 per cent over the 1917 year, easily the best showing ever made by those systems.

Many of the roads last year increased their gross earnings by about 25 per cent over 1917. Southern Railway, for instance, increased its gross by \$35,858,000, or 28 per cent; Union Pacific by \$21,455,000, or 28 per cent; and Louisville & Nashville by \$24,485,000, or 32 per cent. Among other large gains in gross last year might be mentioned Southern Pacific, with an increase of \$21,691,000, or 17 per cent; Atchison \$21,391,000, or 15 per cent; Chicago Northwestern, \$19,031,000, or 18 per cent; Southern Pacific \$19,155,000, or 17 per cent; and New York Central with a gain of \$6,862,000, or 24 per cent.

The following shows gross earnings of 42 prominent roads during the 1918 and 1917 years:

Railroad	1918	1917
Atchison	\$162,389,129	\$140,787,936
Baltimore & Ohio	58,992,522	45,663,321
Balt. & A. & St. L.	4,862,223	4,791,152
Balt. & Ohio	174,191,448	159,147,522
Big Four	87,224,888	73,507,628
Boston & Maine	65,911,392	55,186,815
Chi. No. West	127,285,678	108,264,933
Canadian North	4,540,200	2,186,800
Che. & Ohio	73,291,797	56,643,794
C. & Q.	14,172,707	12,304,707
Chi. M. & St. Paul	132,894,455	113,729,213
Del. & Hudson	34,789,564	29,988,529
Denv. & Rio Gran	31,362,213	28,423,127
Erie	107,850,000	97,850,000
Great Northern	100,067,067	85,053,053
Illinois Central	107,220,000	87,144,786
Louisville & Nash	101,292,000	86,257,556
Maine Central	65,040,000	50,716,588
Mobile & Ohio	16,415,178	14,125,000
New York Central	148,801,312	128,829,799
N. Y. Ont. & West	28,885,000	25,164,879
New Haven	102,541,203	85,684,823
Nash. & St. L.	21,755,403	19,901,206
Nash. & St. L.	22,656,281	19,901,206
Norfolk & Western	82,004,024	66,997,960
Pa. Lines East	367,414,696	320,264,000
Pete Marquette	26,550,022	28,585,288
Pitts Lake Erie	28,885,012	25,621,654
Reading	44,500,000	45,531,398
Rhode Island	4,540,589	4,225,319
Southern Pacific	99,869,557	88,257,556
St. Louis & S. W.	133,948,841	123,227,556
Southern Railway	13,025,152	11,463,729
Southern Lines	50,774,250	49,076,250
Texas Pacific	27,254,000	25,614,000
Union Pacific	92,442,465	76,988,424
Wabash	45,246,411	40,419,960
Western Pacific	11,065,963	2,857,481

CONTINUED DECLINE  
IN STEEL ORDERS

NEW YORK, New York—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation on Jan. 31 were 6,684,268 tons, according to the corporation's monthly statement issued yesterday. This is a decrease of 694,884 tons, compared with the orders on Dec. 31. This is the third successive decrease since Oct. 31, when the tonnage stood at 8,533,293. On Jan. 31, 1918, unfilled orders amounted to 9,447,853 tons.

## LONDON STOCK

MARKET MIXED  
GENERAL MARKET  
TREND IS UPWARD

LONDON, England—The stock market here was checked yesterday. Domestic issues moved aimlessly within narrow limits, despite the improvement in the labor situation. Oil issues were again buoyant and were heavily dealt in under the lead of shells.

CANADIAN BANK PROSPERS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Announcement is made that La Banque Provinciale will double its present capital stock and increase its annual dividend from 7 to 8 per cent a year. The bank's paid-up capital will be raised from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, this taking up the full capital authorized. Total assets of the bank on Nov. 30 last were \$24,726,933, an increase of about \$3,000,000 during the year. At the present time the bank has 88 branches in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick.

TORONTO RAILWAY'S YEAR  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The annual report of the Toronto Railway Company displays gross earnings for the year ending Dec. 31, 1918, of \$6,526,302, compared with \$6,291,759 in 1917. Operating costs were \$4,509,651, compared with \$3,815,277 in 1917, leaving a net balance from operations of \$2,016,651.

## BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—For the week ended Feb. 8 the Boston bank statement shows cash excess and in the federal reserve bank of \$12,505,000, a decrease of \$1,572,000 from the previous week.

## PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here yesterday were: Elec Stor Bat 55½%, General Asphalt com 64½, Lehigh Nav 70, Lake Superior 19, Phila Co 32½, Phila Co pf 32½, Phila Elec 25½, Phila Rap Tr 24½, Phila Tract 69½, Union Tract 37½, United Gas Imp 72.

FURNITURE IN DEMAND  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Manufacturers of furniture report that sales during the annual exposition in January made a new record.

## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Monday's Market

Open High Low Close

Am Beet Sugar .67 67½ 67 67½

Am Can .45½ 45½ 45½ 45½

Am C. & F. D. F. .85 86 84½ 86

Am H. & L. pf .89½ 90½ 89 89½

Am Locomo .59½ 59½ 59½ 59½

Am Smelting .63 63½ 62½ 62½

Am Sugar .11½ 11½ 11 11½

Am Tel & Tel .10½ 10½ 10 10½

Ammonds .57 57½ 56½ 57½

Atchison .90½ 91½ 91 91½

Bald Loco .93½ 94½ 92½ 94½

Balt. & Ohio .66½ 67½ 66 67½

Beth Steel B .58½ 59½ 58 59½

do 8% pf .58½ 59½ 58 59½

B. T. .52½ 53½ 52 53½

Cent Leather .56½ 57½ 56 57½

C. & O. & St. P. .55 55 54 55

Chic P. I. & Pac .36½ 36½ 36½ 36½

China .33 33 32½ 33

Corn Products .46½ 46½ 46½ 46½

Crucible Steel .58½ 59½ 58 59½

Cuba Cane .52 52 51 52

Eric .74 74 73½ 74

Eric Motors .15½ 15½ 15 15½

Goodrich .58½ 58½ 58 58½

Gt. N. pf .91½ 91½ 91 91½

H. & W. I. .22½ 22½ 22 22½

In. M. M. pf .42½ 42½ 42½ 42½

Kennecott .30½ 30½ 30 30½

Max. Motor .16½ 16½ 16 16½

Met. & P. .20½ 20½ 20 20½

Midval .40½ 41 40½ 41

Mo Pacific .23½ 23½ 23 23½

N. Y. N. H. & H. .21 21 20 21

No Pacific .89½ 89½ 88 89½

Penn .44½ 44½ 44½ 44½

Pier-Arrow .39½ 39½ 39½ 39½

U. S. Steel .67½ 68½ 67½ 67½

Rail. Co. .20 19½ 20 19½

Rep'l & Stl .76½ 77½ 76½ 77½

Sac. Pac. .71 72 71 72

South Railway .26 26 25 26½

Studebaker .49½ 50½ 49½ 50½

Tex. & P. .18½ 18½ 18 18½

U. S. Rubber .74 74 73 74

U. S. Steel .82 82 81 82

do pf .50 50 49 50

U. S. Smelting .94 94 93 94

U. S. Zinc .20 20 19 20

V. & W. I. .21 21 20 21

W. & G. .24 24 23 24

W. & G. & Co. .23 23 22 23

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W. & G. & Co. .37 37 36 37

W. & G. & Co. .38 38 37 38

W. & G. & Co. .39 39 38 39

W. & G. & Co. .40 40 39 40

# UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## KANSAS STATE IS SHOWING UP WELL

**Aggies Expected to Give the University of Missouri Great Battle for Missouri Valley Conference Basketball Title**

### MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

	Win	Loss	Pct.
Missouri	10	4	.700
Kansas State	2	0	1.000
Nebraska	8	2	.750
Grimm	2	1	.666
Washington	2	1	.333
Iowa State	2	0	.333
Kansas	1	0	.333
Drake	1	0	.333
Total	31	14	.650

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**COLUMBIA, Missouri**—With the appearance of the Kansas State Agricultural College basketball five in the Missouri Valley Conference championship race during the past week, interest in that competition has become greater than has previously been the case. The University of Missouri, early in the season, showed that it was stronger than the other Conference teams which were then in action, and the winning of its first two games by Kansas State has given strong indications that the champions of 1918 will not have things all their own way this winter.

Five games are scheduled to be played this week and Missouri and Kansas State are both to be in action. Missouri has two games with the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, Nebraska, while Kansas State will play Iowa State at Ames, Iowa, today and Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa, on Wednesday and Thursday.

Followers of these two leading teams will get good opportunities to judge of their comparative strength from these coming games. Missouri has defeated Iowa State twice, the scores being 34 to 16 and 35 to 22, so that the Aggies must make as good a showing if they are to be rated on a par with the 1918 champions. Kansas State played the University of Kansas last week and won by scores of 33 to 30 and 41 to 27. Comparing these scores with the 45-to-25 and 37-to-15 victories scored by Missouri over Kansas, the Missouri team appears to be a little better than the Aggies.

Twenty-two championship games have been played to date and 1092 points have been scored. Missouri is leading in points scored with 226 for six games. Nebraska is second with 186 for eight games. No less than 56 players have figured in the scoring, 12 more than when we last reviewed the Conference. Of this number G. P. Scott '20 of Missouri is leading with 73 to his credit. Capt. W. C. Jackson of the Nebraska team is second with 69 and H. L. Shepard of Iowa State, the former leader, has dropped to third place with 65.

P. V. Vogt '19 of Missouri and Captain Jackson of Nebraska are tied for the honor of leading in floor goals, each having 30 to his credit. Capt. E. A. Marquard '19 of Washington University is leading in goals from the foul line with 32. The full list follows:

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, New York**—Yale's varsity swimming team secured one of the most one-sided victories ever registered against a Columbia University swimming team when the Eli defeated the Blue and White in their dual meet at the Morningside Heights swimming pool, Saturday, 46 points to 7.

Elis Defeat the Columbia Watermen in Their Dual Meet by a Score of 46 to 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**CHICAGO, Illinois**—Swimmers representing the Great Lakes Naval Training Station gave first indications of the strength that team will display in the 1919 competition for the championship of the Central District of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and the National Amateur Athletic Union, when they carried off chief honors in the invitation meet of the Illinois Athletic Club on Thursday night, scoring 31 points.

Edwin Binney Jr. '21 of Yale was the star individual performer. Binney carried off premier laurels in the 50-yard swim, and in doing so equaled the intercollegiate record and created a new Intercollegiate Swimming Association mark. The Eli natator splashed his way through the short distance to victory in 26s.

Fifty-Yard Swim—Won by E. Binney Jr., Yale; E. Archibald Yale, second; A. McRae, Columbia, third. Time—26s.

100-Yard Swim—Won by J. M. Hinckley, H. Mirroy, Yale, second; L. Schiff, Columbia, third. Time—1m. 26s.

George Browning, Missouri; L. Gilligan, Nebraska; H. Levens, Iowa State; H. L. Moore, Kansas; D. O. Neuman, Nebraska; G. W. Hinds, Kansas State; E. H. Jennings, Kansas State; D. E. Eberle, Drake; P. C. McElwee, Washington; A. C. Longhorn, Kansas; R. W. Neuman, Nebraska; Marvin Harms, Kansas; E. H. Mason, Kansas; Allen Johnson, Iowa State; F. A. Kacer, Nebraska; Sheldon Medbury, Drake; Alexander Lamar, Drake; P. E. Reynolds, Nebraska; Robert E. Thompson, Drake; H. Hammond, Grinnell; A. L. Linn, Grinnell; D. D. Vinson, Grinnell; W. F. Stecker, Iowa State; O. M. Caleson, Grinnell; J. L. Gettys, Grinnell; J. Rodin, Washington; T. Sawyer, Grinnell; Stock, Grinnell.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**BOSTON, Massachusetts**—M. T. Wendell of the Union Boat Club of this city, entered the final round of the championship tournament of the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association, when he defeated Dr. Channing Frothingham Jr. of the Tennis and Racquet Club, three games out of five on the Harvard Club's courts Monday.

The match was replete with good squash, the close scores indicative of the quality of the play. Wendell is now scheduled to oppose the winner of the C. C. Peabody-G. W. Wightman or Dr. F. S. Kellogg match, for the State championship. Wightman and Kellogg will meet this afternoon in the fourth round for the privilege of opposing Peabody of the Union Boat Club in the semi-finals. The summary:

Finals—M. T. Wendell of the Union B. C. defeated Dr. Channing Frothingham Jr. of the Tennis and Racquet Club, 15-12, 15-18, 15-10, 15-19, 15-11.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**LEEDS, England**—The Yorkshire Northern Union has decided to restore the Northern League tournament as from Jan. 18, and also to run the Yorkshire Northern Union cup competition. This indicates a return to the normal in professional rugby football and some reorganization will be necessary as regards players. The draw for the first round of the cup competition, fixed for April 12, is:

Wakefield Trinity vs. Bradford Northern, Hull Kingston Rovers vs. Halifax, Leeds, Hunslet, Bramley, Dewsbury, Batley, and Hull have byes. The second round will be played on April 26, semi-finals on May 3 and the final on May 10.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**CHICAGO, Illinois**—Oscar Felsch, outfielder with the Chicago American League Baseball Club, who left the club before the close of last season because of a financial dispute, will be back in the game this season. He came to terms with President C. A. Comiskey Monday. Outfielder Harry Liebold also signed.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**NORTHERN UNION CUP COMPETITION**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**WELSCH SIGNS CONTRACT**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**BRAMLEY AND WAKEFIELD TRINITY**

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Special to

## THEATERS

"Good Morning, Judge!"  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
"Good Morning, Judge," founded on "Pino's" "The Magistrate"; book by Fred Thompson; music by Lionel Monkton and Howard Talbot; presented by the Shuberts at the Shubert Theater, New York City, evening of Feb. 6, 1919. The cast: Joy Chatterton, Mollie King, Cash, Roberta Vivian, Hugh Cavanagh, Betty Pierce, Ruth Milhead, Betty Pierce, An Elderly Lady, Nellie Graham-Dent, Diana Fairhurst, Grace Daniels, Albany Rose, Harold Crane, Mr. Burridge, Shep Camp, Milleine Meebles, Margaret Daley, Horatio Meebles, George Hassell, Napoleon, Alfred Hesse, Colonel Bagot, Edward Martindale, Jean de la Vallee, Ashton Tonge, Mr. Homeboy.

NEW YORK, New York — George Hassell, more than any other single feature of this production, will carry it through to success. In his huge but tender hands Horatio Meebles, who was forced by Pino a long time ago to sentence his own wife and her sister to seven days in jail for being caught in the same restaurant from which he himself escaped, is a character bearing all the earmarks of long life among musical comedy animals. Throughout the first act, and in part of the last, Mr. Hassell has an opportunity he deserved before this, of playing light comedy, to which he does full justice. His Meebles might very well be a dignified magistrate, but there is not a moment when the boyishness of the man is not apparent just under the surface. He can romp with the best of them, and "wangle" it even with a 19-year-old son who has been entered, by his mother, in the 14-year-old class. But when the whole cast becomes involved in a raid, and when he himself passes sentence upon his own wife, even Meebles loses his exuberance; outraged dignity usurps it. Mr. Hassell is almost as amusing in the broad farce of the restaurant and magistrate's room scene. But he is at his best in the light comedy passages.

The music is not especially distinctive, although it lends itself to the gay atmosphere and pace of the piece. There are interesting duets, trios and quintets, and once in a while there is a bar or two of chorus work standing out above the rest. The lyrics, however, are banal most of the time, and it is strange that the worst of the lot, "I Am So Young and You Are So Beautiful," seems most popular.

This was largely because of the individuality of those who sang it, Mollie and Charles King. Miss King sings well in a talky way, and dances a great deal better. But some kind friend should tell her that her popularity would not want a shade if she never gave any more imitations of anybody. A whole essay might be written against "imitations." If one could hold one's temper long enough Mr. King is lively and as youthful as he seems to be in the part of the boy of 19 passed off as 14. Cunningham and Clements do one of those whirlwind dances without which no musical show on Broadway seems able to get along, and a little girl named Alice Doré in a solo dance proves that she is at the stage where compliments are helpful only if they are judiciously bestowed.

The piece is sumptuously set and gowned. Its popularity would be increased rather than diminished by the elimination of certain unnecessary lines and situations savoring of the tap room.

## "Robin Hood" Revived

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
"Robin Hood," romantic comic opera, libretto by Harry B. Smith, music by Berginal de Koven; as revived by the Society of American Singers, Inc. at the Park Theater, New York City, week of Feb. 3, 1919. The cast:

Robin Hood, Harry Campbell; Sheriff of Nottingham, William Danforth; Sir Guy of Gisborne, John Phillips and Rudolph Koch.

Little John, James Stevens and John Quine; Will Scarlet, Herbert Waters; Friar Tuck, Bertram Peacock; Alan-a-Dale, Cora Tracy; Maid Marian, Anna Bussert and Blanche Dugdale; Dame Durden, Kate Condon; Annabel, Gladys Caldwell.

NEW YORK, New York — It was back in the nineties when the Bostonians and Barnabees first set the people humming the music from "Robin Hood." From every indication at the Park Theater last week another set of nineties may roll around before the popularity of this piece wears off. In any time Robin Hood is at home in Sherwood Forest, so long as some one sings him, Maid Marian, Little John and the others uncommonly well. The singers at the Park do. Soloist and chorus animate the de Koven themes and enunciate the Smith lyrics with the exuberance they demand for proper effect. Out front one feels he is a guest at a party rather than a patron at a price. This atmosphere of enjoyment in their work distinguishes the whole company.

In this case the piece itself has much to do with the fact that the audience goes home without feeling that they have imposed an onerous task upon the players. The piece lives on largely because of the de Koven music, but the high quality of the lyrics should not be forgotten, in a day when the "moon and soon" school of lyricists run rampant along Broadway. The orchestra, too, reflects, or perhaps provides, the well-spring for the joyousness of the whole entertainment. John McGhee leads it with vigor; there is no dallying under his baton.

Detailed criticism of the soloists is unnecessary. William Danforth, sinking the Sheriff for the first time, is as broad as usual in his buffoonery. Tradition means little to him, evidently, and when one is clever enough to interpolate a line about the new subway shuttle, why quibble? The company, as a whole, has not learned that the manners of Longacre Square are not compatible with some such

## HOTELS AND CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

## NEW ENGLAND

## NEW ENGLAND

## NEW YORK

## NEW YORK

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This distinctive Boston house, with its unusual atmosphere, is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.

Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.

C. S. COSTELLO, Manager

**HOTEL WORTHY**  
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"He profits most who serves best"  
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**Homestead Hall**  
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45 minutes from New York  
OPEN ALL YEAR BOOKLET

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CLIFF ROAD, WELLSELEY HILLS, MASS.

30 minutes from South Station. Express trains. Well seated for those who enter the place in which to take a short vacation tree-top, and the opportunity to make a home for a long stay. Many comfortably furnished rooms for general use. Open wood fires, warm sun-screens, and central running water in bedrooms. Tel. Wellesley 71342.

cesses of a past day. Could anything be more incongruous than a chorus heavily adorned with old-fashioned exceedingly long satin skirts, dancing as though attired in ballet dress? The answer to which, ending the argument, is that the chorus slugs excellently.

**PROPOSAL TO SPEND \$60,000,000 ON ROADS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**TOPEKA, Kansas** — The plans of Kansas good roads supporters for a bond issue of \$60,000,000 for permanent hard-surface highways, is meeting with unexpected favor in the Legislature and it seems certain that it will take the preliminary steps to carry the project into execution. A constitutional amendment to permit the State to aid in good roads work must first be submitted and adopted and a tax amendment to the Constitution that will permit the levying of a high fee against motor cars and the removal of them from other tax levies must also be submitted. There is every indication that the present Legislature will submit both propositions.

The Kansas Good Roads Association and the State Highway Commission have worked out a system of 4000 miles of permanent highways which would touch every county seat and the market centers. It is proposed that the cost shall be equally divided among the United States, the State of Kansas from the motor car fund, the counties and townships, and the property owners in a benefit district.

The piece is sumptuously set and gowned. Its popularity would be increased rather than diminished by the elimination of certain unnecessary lines and situations savoring of the tap room.

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## OBSERVANCE OF LINCOLN DAY URGED

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Dame Durden, Kate Condon;

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## GRAPE GROWERS ATTACK AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

**SAN FRANCISCO, California** — A conference of liquor interests has been held in San Francisco to discuss the question of possibly nullifying the Federal Prohibition Amendment. A new angle to the campaign against the amendment was indicated when Theodore A. Bell, chief counsel of the California wine grape and wine interests in the movement against the amendment, issued a statement violently attacking the Methodist Episcopal church for its part in the prohibition movement, and declaring that it is the aim of this church to name the next President of the United States and to control Congress.

**VICTORY HIGHWAY PLANNED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**LANSING, Michigan** — Plans are under way for the building of a Victory Highway, which will pass through 13 counties of the state as a memorial to Michigan soldiers. The plan provides for an 18-foot paved highway, which will cross the state with bronze tablets erected along the route. The route will be bordered by trees and a number of parks, which are to be created by women of the various communities. A board of directors, a fair share of whom are to be women, will conduct a campaign for subscriptions to aid in constructing the highway through sections where counties are unable to raise the funds required.

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Seventeenth Avenue and Lincoln Street

DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL

300 ROOMS. ALL UP-TO-DATE

Hotel owns and operates Daily, Gardens and Private Garage. Popular Prices.

JOHN B. DODGE, Manager.

## WESTERN

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Four stories of real

European style accommoda-

tion without extravagance.

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WINTER & SUMMER MAILED.

Wm. A. Leech, Prop.

## EASTERN

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ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

Ocean End of Michigan Avenue

Every Convenience—Homelike Surroundings

Moderate Rates Garage

Ownership Management

W.M. R. HOOD, Proprietor

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175 miles below Jacksonville, in the famous

Indian River orange groves; ideal climate.

Accommodates 400. Golf, tennis, boating, dancing, etc.

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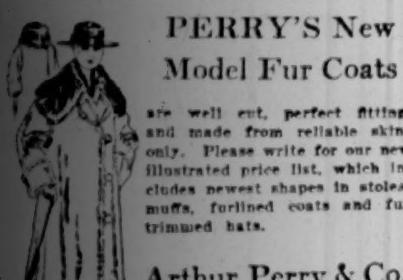
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# THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## MARGARET ANGLIN IN "THE OPEN FIRE"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Miss Margaret Anglin in "The Open Fire," a modern play in three acts by Hubert Footner, evening of Feb. 5, 1919, at the Court Square Theater, Springfield, Massachusetts. The play was staged by Miss Anglin; settings by Livingston Platt.

The cast:  
Joe Pennock ..... George Howell  
The Bird-Lady ..... Sally Williams  
John Arkwright ..... Maxine Elliott  
Arthur Duggan ..... Benjamin Kause  
Della Keenan ..... Maud Durand  
Laura Keyney ..... Margaret Anglin  
Mrs. Everdean ..... Clare Eames  
Thomas B. Avening ..... Carl Anthony

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts — Miss Anglin in "The Open Fire" has brought to sympathetic production a play that far outruns the promise of Mr. Footner's "Shirley Kaye." His new piece is a strong comedy of American life today; a romantic, well-bred, philosophical comedy that is written with craftsmanlike style; a good play because it is searching human in its story. In Laura Keyney Miss Anglin has a rôle that will be received with humorous appreciation, sympathy, and warm admiration by her audiences.

The central character is an unmarried woman in her early thirties, who finds in interior decorating professional expression of her instinct to do beautiful things for others. Laura's shop expresses elegance and yet the effect also of homelike warmth. Rare indeed is the play that dramatizes even its settings. In this shop the audience sees her first in conference with an accountant, Joe Pennock, whom she has called in to go over her books. He tells her bluntly that her generous impulses are altogether too unbusinesslike, and that she has spent upon a big job for a millionaire, Thomas Avening, so much more money than she has contracted to receive that she is actually bankrupt.

To Laura's delight, Pennock induces Avening to put capital into her shop and place it on a business basis, with Pennock as stern guard of the treasury. It develops later that Avening invested in the shop only as a means of getting hold of Joe, whose family connections make him an unwittingly valuable cat's-paw in the capitalist's scheme to complete a certain mill monopoly.

Then ensues a struggle between Avening and Laura for Joe—with Avening seeking to use him as a tool and, if necessary, as a scapegoat in his monopolistic plot to exploit the public; and Laura seeking to preserve for Joe the right to choose whether he shall be a rich cog in Avening's system, or a comparatively poor—but certainly free—man.

Against the character of Laura, who instinctively serves others, but who refuses to let herself be used as a tool for another's harm, is set off the character of Minnie, whom Laura has rescued from more than one entanglement with men, besides giving her employment in the shop. Minnie lives to get what she can out of others, and is not above letting herself be used if well paid. Mr. Footner characterizes these women in two colloquial flashes of the ironic dialogue which he handles with such finesse. When Minnie remarks that "men are all alike," Laura replies, "I've found them as different as different kinds of weather."

It is in a moment of rebellious grief, when the bread she has cast upon the waters seems to be coming back to her only as stones, that Laura makes the outcry which gives the play its title: "All my life I've been the open fire where other people warmed their hands." This speech is followed by the second act climax, which is comparable in fierce intensity with the crucial scene of a typical Bernstein drama. Miss Anglin attained to the white-hot note of this climax as surely as she touched every nuance in the crescendo of feeling with which the action mounts.

Even when her sensitive nature is hurt to numbness by the inhumanity of Avening and the ingratitude and callousness of Minnie, Laura remains proudly quiescent; but when she discovers that Joe's destiny is being decided for him, without his knowledge, she strikes back and obtains for him the opportunity to make his own decision. Laura's unselfishness has laid her open to the thrusts of those who give us little and take as much as they can. But the unselfish giver is not forever mocked, and out of her long struggle to be true to herself comes finally the rewarding happiness. How this is brought about must be left to Mr. Footner's telling.

For a year, at least, Miss Anglin has had "The Open Fire" in preparation, and now that she is giving the result to her audiences, it is plain that she has so blended herself with the Laura of the play that the character has become clear expression of the qualities that make her an artist. In short, her performance is acting in its purest estate; acting that results only from belief in the value of one's work.

No more than a hint can be given of the fineness of ensemble effect that Miss Anglin has achieved in her stage direction. Miss Freyyear's Minnie is notable acting, nothing less. Mr. Howell's work, too, worthily partners Miss Anglin's in the quiet scenes, at least. How near Mr. Anthony comes to realizing his difficult rôle one is not sure, but he is well along the road. The smaller parts are satisfactorily taken.

Miss Anglin and Mr. Footner have done in "The Open Fire" something worthy of the best traditions of the American stage. What they have wrought so devotedly, their audiences cannot fail to appreciate. May this fine play be but one of many which are to come in this new era. Many of them, like this one, will surely be drama at its best; that is, dramas of character interpreting their auditors to themselves while remaining steadily diverting.

## LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England (Jan. 17)—A curious situation has been created in theater managerial circles in London by the sudden end of the war. The town is thronged with visitors from all over the world, largely with soldiers of our own, and those of a score of other nationalities returned from the front. In the streets around theater-land the crowd becomes at night like a veritable swarm of bees. It is easy to see that this state of affairs might cause a demand for places of entertainment far in excess of the supply. And so it has proved. Most houses are playing to capacity and the feeble plays are enjoying the popularity of the best. The strain of the war having gone, people feel they can enjoy a piece as they have not been able to for four years, while the soldier home again thinks that the greatest contrast to the life he has been leading of late is theater, theater, and more theater. Any night one may see small crowds wandering from one house to another to find a theater without the "house full" sign. It is not a case of choice or discrimination, but a matter of going where they can and being thankful. This rush for seats on the part of the public has occasioned a stampede for theaters on the part of the producers and would-be managers, making the curious situation referred to above. The position is certainly calling to those who have the play, the backing, and the "star," but cannot house them at any price at the present moment. In fact, there is a frenzied scramble on the part of managers to outbid each other for any odd bit of a lease that may be on the market, while they are watching like vultures for the end of a run or tenancy of a theater.

The struggle for possession of Drury Lane is a case in point, while the smaller battles are illustrated by what happened at the Prince's and St. Martin's. When "Jolly Jack Tar" was withdrawn from Prince's it gave Mr. Gilbert Miller the chance of getting one year's lease from Mr. C. B. Cochrane, on the condition, however, that he would agree to take possession two days after the end of the run. Now Mr. Miller was not ready with his production—partly perhaps because he is not yet "demobilized." So his sublet, Mr. André Chariot, gladly availing himself for the time being of the opportunity of transferring his bright, musical comedy, "The Officers' Mess," from St. Martin's, where he would soon have had to make room for Mr. Cochrane to produce a piece entitled "A Certain Liveliness," by B. Macdonald Hastings. But, mind you, not even the time for preparation of this novelty must leave the theater vacant. On the contrary, Mr. Bernard Hishin luckily secured St. Martin's for a three weeks' run of "When Knights Were Bold"—a piece which seems, like "Charley's Aunt," to find always its audiences ready made.

There will probably be a "boom" in Shakespeare throughout the world in the near future. People are looking for a safe and safe place in which to find refuge from the unstable, aimless voice of the stage of today—a rock from which they can look down on the conflicting sea of informed ideas and wait till the real post-bellum drama finds its full expression. Bravo, therefore, Little Court Theater, Sloane Square, for registering the hundredth performance of "Twelfth Night," and having a souvenir night on the strength of it.

The good work of the Birmingham Repertory Theater was recently dealt with in these columns. It is, therefore, interesting to learn that the new play in six scenes by John Drinkwater, the poet-manager of that theater, entitled "Abraham Lincoln," will soon be given in London, namely, by the Hammersmith theater combine already mentioned. It was done in Birmingham recently and received excellent notices:

"Fragments" is the title of the Christmas attraction at the Liverpool Playhouse. It is a bright, tuneful and humorous production, and those who appreciate a light, clean and wholesome form of entertainment could ask for nothing better. The program is divided into two parts and there are several capital bits of burlesque. The Sniffs losing their train is a capital bit of fun in which Cynthia Cooper, Louis Rihl, and Stanley West, the leading comedians, get many hearty laughs. In "The Song of the Tinker," Louis Rihl sings delightfully, and his portrayal of the old tinker is a clever and faithful study. The Moldy Mildew and Meali Dundon Quartet and the Splashum Singers at the holiday party are items that make every one laugh. "Fragments" should have a long and prosperous career.

Consequent on the above conditions the ranks of theater management are expanding. Miss Lillah McCarthy has secured a long lease of the Kingsway; her season to begin in April and be devoted to comedy, romantic drama and Shakespeare. Until she opens, Miss McCarthy has subtlety the theater for three months to Misses Laurillard & Grossmith, who will produce "Oh, Joy!" on Jan. 27.

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Changes at New York theaters this week bring "Toby's Bow," a drama by John Taintor Foote, to the Comedy; "The Net," a melodrama by Maravene Thompson, to the Forty-Eighth Street, and "Pelleas et Melisande" to the French theater. Friday afternoon and Saturday forenoon at the Plymouth Theater the Shakespeare Playhouse will offer "As You Like It." "Hamlet" will be played on Thursday afternoons at the Plymouth until further notice.

Winthrop Ames is continuing the New York run of "The Betrothal" at the Century Theater at lowered prices.

"Dark Rosaleen," an Irish pastoral comedy by Whifford Kane and W. D. Hepenstall, was staged last week in Buffalo, by David Belasco, with a cast including Miss Eileen Huban.

## MISS GENEVIEVE WARD CHATS OF THE STAGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The instructions accompanying a request to seek an interview with Miss Genevieve Ward for the benefit of readers of The Christian Science Monitor, were:

"Let her choose her own topic and tell it in her own way." That was just the charm of the mission, I find opera so silly with its set solos, duets, its repeated phrases and other conventions." This from one whose operatic history was a series of triumphs, who counted among her masters the famous Lamperti, who sang in Milan, Paris, New York, at Covent Garden, and the Philharmonic concerts and many places besides!

"I don't like Wagner," continued Miss Ward. "He is too noisy. But he did at least invent the continuous duologue. Which reminds me that the American philosopher-humorist, Mr. Dooley, said once that he went and heard a concert by Richard Strauss, and came out to the comparative silence of the elevated railroad. If you know the din of the New York overhead tramway you will appreciate the point more." Lest the talk should drift too far into the attractive realms of the sister art, the interviewer suggested a difference between the dramatists of Miss Ward's early triumphs and those of today.

"To me as a tragedienne, there is only Shakespeare and—stuff! But mind you, there is of course good stuff," added Miss Ward, with a sly little laugh. "Still I am not one of those who believe that everything that is good belongs to the past. In fact, things are going to look up now after the war. You'll see there will be quite a new class of play coming along—real comedy."

"And the actors?" ventured the listener.

"At first glance it would seem that no really great actor adorns the stage today. But you can't get big actors unless you give them something big to do. Our present actors are not powerful because they have nothing powerful to act. Galsworthy is to me the strong man of the drama, and he should do greater things yet. Anyhow, the great play will produce the great actor and vice versa.

"Of course, the public of today would not allow some of the queer things that playgoers accepted with all seriousness in Victorian days, however eminent the performers. I remember acting with Sims Reeves, the tenor, in a piece called 'Guy Mannering,' a kind of musical play in which, of course, he had to sing. He did such funny things and put in all sorts of inappropriate songs, his favorite being 'Then You'll Remember Me.' From 'The Bohemian Girl.' He would insist on appearing for his solos in white kid gloves, quite outside the picture, the period and his own costume. Now mark! To make the interpellation fit in the scene, two of the robbers would push on the grand piano (which Sims Reeves would have on the stage) declaiming tragically the while. 'Let us put it safely in this case.' Then when the song and its encores were finished, back would come the robbers whispering hoarsely, 'Oho, they have gone, let us remove the booty!' and push the piano off again. Fancy an anachronism like that on the stage of today! It was taken then quite as a matter of course."

"Reeves had a wonderfully beautiful voice, but to my mind he never had the art and finish of Charles Santley, Santley and I, by the way, made our debut together in English opera at Covent Garden in a piece called 'Robin Hood.' As Santley is to the singing world so is F. R. Benson to the dramatic. To my mind Benson is the most complete actor of the stage today. I have a great admiration for him. And most of our best players are old Bensonians—Ailey, Lyall Sweet, Ashe, Lily Brayton and many others. It would, however, sadden me to see how some of them are wasting their talents and training in mountebank parts, did I not feel sure a commanding era in drama will give them the parts they are fitted for.

"My friends say they know in a minute when I am in the theater. For I thoroughly enjoy myself at first nights," said Miss Ward by way of introduction to her spontaneous, merry laugh. "They say they know my laugh and can't help catching my enjoyment."

"Yes, I love acting—I don't care what or where it might be—even in a Punch and Judy show!" No one can really act a part who does not actually love it.

"An exception seems to be the case of Macready, who never truly liked acting. With all my love for the drama I have never tried to write a play. I never try to do what I can't."

"I was once asked to write a history of my life. But that did not worry me. Nothing ever worries me. I said to the author, 'I'll do the talking if you'll do the writing and we will begin now if you like.' And that is how Mr. Whiting's book on me came to be written. All the literary parts are his. As perhaps you know there are two memoirs of me published, one in New York using my operatic name, Genevieve Guerrabella—a version of my married name—and the other with my present and maiden name, in Boston."

"Had you any difficulty in deciding which art you would take up at the start?"

"Well, oddly enough, acting was not included in the original choice of calling. My mother gave me painting and singing, and having a voice I chose the latter. I am now making pajamas!" laughed Miss Ward, with an irrelevance that repeatedly pulled up matters egotistical. "I have made 140 pairs since April for the American Red Cross. They have stopped wanting them, but I have not stopped making them on that account, but have joined a society that wants them."

"Let me see," mused the visitor.

"Your actual stage début was in Manchester!" Miss Ward smiled inscr-

tably. "Well, not long ago, Sir George Alexander on the first night of 'The Aristocrat' introduced me to the audience as a new and young comedian. But that was a comedy part, of course! I seem always to have been rather late with my débuts, even in my first appearance on the dramatic stage."

"Yes, but you had a brilliant operatic career behind you," was the reminder.

"True, but the public did not realize that. However, since taking up drama I find opera so silly with its set solos, duets, its repeated phrases and other conventions." This from one whose operatic history was a series of triumphs, who counted among her masters the famous Lamperti, who sang in Milan, Paris, New York, at Covent Garden, and the Philharmonic concerts and many places besides!

"I don't like Wagner," continued Miss Ward. "He is too noisy. But he did at least invent the continuous duologue. Which reminds me that the American philosopher-humorist, Mr. Dooley, said once that he went and heard a concert by Richard Strauss, and came out to the comparative silence of the elevated railroad. If you know the din of the New York overhead tramway you will appreciate the point more."

"And the actors?" ventured the lis-

tener.

"At first glance it would seem that no really great actor adorns the stage today. But you can't get big actors unless you give them something big to do. Our present actors are not powerful because they have nothing powerful to act. Galsworthy is to me the strong man of the drama, and he should do greater things yet. Anyhow, the great play will produce the great actor and vice versa.

"But when will he begin to tell a different story? There is no hope for man in 'The Gods of the Mountain,' 'The Golden Doom,' or 'The Laughter of the Gods.' In them man is at the mercy of an unknown power symbolized by the gods which rule over a mythology created afresh by the dramatist. Even when King Argimenes and his fellow slaves hack their way to freedom, the source of his power emanates not from within himself but from the unknown warrior who first wielded the sword Argimenes found in the slave-fields.

It is interesting to speculate upon the possible effect of the war upon a dramatist whose work thus far has indicated a belief in the subservience of man to a power of powers he does not understand. Has Lord Dunsany at the front learned anything of reality which must color his future writings? Surely the answer is affirmative; and one is, perhaps, justified in believing that the thing which the war will prove to have intersected into Dunsany's philosophy is hope.

Mr. Walker and his players understand Lord Dunsany thoroughly. The continued success of their productions could be based on nothing less. The present casts are distinguished by the work of George Gaul as the chief prophet in "The Golden Doom," and as the chief beggar in "The Gods of the Mountain."

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## THE HOME FORUM

## To My Motherland

There are some things too near,  
Too infinitely dear  
For speech; the old ancestral hearth,  
The hills, the vales that saw our birth,  
Are hallowed deep within the reverent  
breast;  
And who of these keeps silence, he is  
best.  
Yet would not I appear,  
Who have known many a brighter  
land and sea  
Since first my boyish footsteps went  
from thee.  
The less to hold thee dear;  
Or lose in newer beauties the immense  
First love for thee, O birth-land, which  
fulfills  
My inmost heart...  
Love for thy smiling and sequestered  
valleys.  
Love for thy winding streams which  
sparkling roll  
Through the rich fields, dear Wales,  
From long perspectives of thy folded  
hills.  
Art these are sacred, all;  
I cannot sing of them, too near they  
are.  
What if from out thy dark yews, gazing  
far,  
I sat and sang, Llangunnor! of the  
vale  
Through which fair Towy winds her  
linger fall,  
Gliding by Dynevyr's wood-crowned  
steep.  
And alternating swift with deep,  
By park and tower a living thing  
Of loveliness meandering;  
And traced her flowing onward still,  
By Grongar's deer to rhyme or  
Dryslwyn's castled hill,  
Till the fresh upward tides prevail,  
Which stay her stream and bring the  
sea-born sail,  
And the broad river rolls majestic  
down  
Beneath the gray walls of my native  
town.  
Would not my fancy quickly stray  
To thee, sea-girt Ty Ddewi, far away,  
A minister on the deep; or, further  
still,  
To you, grand mountains, which the  
stranger knows;  
Eryri thronged amid the clouds and  
snows,  
The dark-lakes, the wild passes of the  
north;  
Or Cadair, a stern sentinel looking  
forth  
Over the boisterous main; or thee,  
dear Isle.  
Not lovely, yet which canst my  
thoughts beguile—  
Mona, from whose fresh wind-swept  
pastures came  
My grand sire, bard and patriot, like  
in name  
Whose verse his countrymen still love  
to sing  
At bidding-feast, or rustic jumkin!  
—Sir Lewis Morris.

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## The Invisible

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HAPPINESS, courage, peace, virtue, liberty, life itself are all invisible concepts or entities. Yet they are the most eagerly sought after and the most highly prized of possessions. Instinctively humanity reaches out for the secret place of safety which is invisible. In moments of extremity all men and women cry out for God, whom no one has seen at any time. Christian Science with outstretched hand of compassion proves the power of invisible good. It brushes aside visible disease with invisible Truth; it heals the lame, the blind, the deaf, the so-called incurably sick, with the unseen prayer; it makes the divine Principle, which is Love, practical. On page 224 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes: "The power of God brings deliverance to the captive. No power can withstand divine Love."

People who pride themselves on being practical are apt to scoff the power of the invisible. The autocracy of the physical senses and the fashion of inductive reasoning terrorize some into saying, Seeing is believing. This materialistic viewpoint kept Thomas halting when he should have gone forward. The twelve disciples, represent in Bible history different mental states with characteristic virtues or failings.

Thomas was inclined to be negative in his mental attitude toward Truth. He would not believe in the resurrection until he had physical proof of it;—then, however, he exclaimed contritely, "My Lord and my God." To every enlightened searcher for Truth there comes today across the centuries the word of Jesus, "Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed."

Nobody has seen power of any kind at any time; all that the physical senses can apprehend is the effect of power. The practical people who invent practical labor-saving machines are seeking to apply power which they have never seen and never expect to see. The power which drives an automobile or flying machine is invisible yet practical people do not refuse to use these contrivances. Indeed, the more practical people are, the more they seek after and try to use the invisible. Therefore people of common sense should not deny the power of the invisible in Christianity nor its Science. How long did the world wait to receive this comforting assurance that the modus operandi of the invisible good is scientific, and can therefore be understood, taught, and preserved from one generation to another, in a stable, settled Science which has in it neither chance nor change? Many centuries elapsed after Jesus had proved the power of the invisible God by his words and his resurrection, before the world seemed ready for an apologetical statement of the Science underlying the practice of his preaching. This came in 1866, when Mrs. Eddy, at a critical moment in her life-history, discovered Christian Science, the explanation of the invisible good. Since that time the peculiarly materialistic trend of thought which hampered the Nineteenth Century has been yielding to spiritual enlightenment. Today the words Christianity and Science are joined together never to be separated again. The attempt of the false sense of Christianity to exclude Science has failed. On page 22 of "Miscellaneous Writings," by Mrs. Eddy, we read: "A falling apple suggested to Newton more than the simple fact cognized by the senses, to which it seemed to fall by reason of its own ponderosity; but the primal cause, or Mind-force, invisible to material sense, lay concealed in the treasure-troves of Science."

Let the intelligent observer travel farther and yet over the world and watch the ways of men. He will find them ever searching for states of mind which are invisible. All men desire happiness. The crowd hurries to places of business or profession in the morning, scans the newspaper en route, seeks diversion in the evening, looks forward to holidays, saves for the future, goes to church on a Sunday, always in the hope of finding happiness, which is an unseen mental quality. The housekeeper in her kitchen and even the anxious unemployed, on their rounds looking for work, are really seeking the imponderable, intangible something called satisfaction, comfort, safety, freedom from care, protection. The rulers of the nations assembled in solemn conclave to determine the peace of the world, are engaged in trying to bring about the universal happiness of the human race grouped as different governments, that happiness which is the invisible good coming to each individual through obedience and gratitude to God. Christian Science is proving to the world that health also, though it manifests itself in outward signs, as does happiness, is mental and spiritual and must be gained and maintained by spiritual means, by recourse to God, as the divine Mind.

Christian Science clears up mysticism. It frees the superstitious from the fear of the unknown. If an enemy should darkly hint at revenge, to arise out of the unseen, this Science removes the veil and reveals to spiritual apprehension God and His angels guarding the children of His care. It sets forth God's nature and brings the Christ to the bedside, pierces the gloom of night with the ray of light, dispels pain, quenches thirst, relieves the burdened, causes the face to shine with the glory of God's light. Christian Science gathers men of all sorts and occupations under the shelter of the invisible good and thus brings to pass the brotherhood of man, all hav-

ing one origin, one desire, one faith, one understanding. In this unity sterile dissensions cease, the prattle of dogmatism spins itself away and cooperation supersedes contention.

Heretofore the dealer in tangible



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## From Russia to America

We stayed at Hamburg, a week. Every day from ten in the morning until four in the afternoon we stayed in a large, bare hall waiting for our names to be called. On the left side of the hall there was a heavy door leading into the office, where the emigrants were called in one by one. I used to sit on the floor opposite the door and watch the people's faces as they came and went into the office. Some looked excited when they came out and some looked relieved.

When our names were called I rose quickly and followed Aunt Masha. The clerk who always came to the door, which he opened only a little, looked at us and asked our names. Then he let Aunt Masha go in and pushing me away roughly without a word he shut the heavy door in my face.

I stood near by waiting. When Aunt Masha came out at last her face was flushed and there were tears in her eyes. Immediately she went over to her friends, crying and laughing at once.

"The scoundrel," she kept saying, "he threatened to send us home. He said he had the power to send us home!" Then she ran over to me and in her joy almost smothered me in her embrace.

I shall never forget Aunt Masha's joy when she heard that we were to sail the next day. She ran from one to the other of her friends, crying and laughing at once.

"The scoundrel," she kept saying, "he threatened to send us home. He said he had the power to send us home!" Then she ran over to me and in her joy almost smothered me in her embrace.

On the following evening we sailed off in a small white boat. We all sat on the floor of the deck. I dreaded crossing the ocean for I had heard that the water was rough. . . . But when some time passed and I saw how smoothly and steadily the boat went along over the quiet water, I felt relieved. I sat quietly in back of Aunt Masha, watching the full moon appearing and disappearing behind the clouds, and listening to our fellow travelers. Their faces looked peaceful and contented as they sat gazing at the moon and talking hopefully of the future in the new world.

"How beautiful, I thought. "This is the way the rest of our journey will be." For in my ignorance I thought that we would sail all the way across this little white boat and that the water would always be calm, and the wind gentle. When I whispered my thought to Aunt Masha she smiled at me over her shoulder, a queer, meaning little smile, which puzzled me.

In the morning when we came to an enormous black and white steamer I remembered Aunt Masha's smile and understood its meaning.

All day we sat or walked about in the sun. Soon Aunt Masha's little round nose was covered with freckles and my hair was bleached a half dozen shades.

Sometimes while walking about on deck we passed the man who had fed me with orange juice. He always touched his cap and smiled at us. A week passed.

One day, it was the first of July, Aunt Masha and I stood in Castle Garden. We scanned the faces of a group of Americans divided from us by iron gates.

"My father could never be among these wonderfully dressed people," I thought. Suddenly it seemed to me as if I must shout. I caught sight of a familiar smile.

"Aunt Masha, do you see that man in the light tan suit?" The one who is smiling and waving his hand?

"Why, you little goose," she cried,

"don't you see? It's your father!"

She gave a laugh and a sob, and hid her face in her hands.

A little later the three of us stood clinging to one another. Rose Cohen, in "Out of the Shadow."

## True Genius

How grateful we are to the man of the world who obeys the morale, as in humility, and in the obligation to serve mankind. True genius always has these inspirations.—Emerson.

## Where Wordsworth Boarded

In the year 1778, William Wordsworth, aged nine, was sent to school at Hawkshead. A small market town lying between Windermere and Coniston, it boasted of a school founded by Edward Sandys, Archbishop of York, in the Sixteenth Century. The boys were boarded in the village and neighboring hamlets in dames' houses.

The dame to whose care William was intrusted was Anne Tyson. Her garden, its brook and pine tree remained cherished memories to the boy become poet, as well as his own little room where

He had lain awake on summer nights to watch

The moon in splendor couched among the leaves

Of a tall ash, that near our cottage stood."

His playground extended over meadows and mountains and "twilight glens," and to him Esthwaite and Hawkshead ever remained the home of his heart, the place where the influences of nature seemed to belong

"by a peculiar right  
To thee and thy grey huts, thou one  
dear Vale!"

The advent of steam navigation on the upper-middle Yangtze has brought Chinkung, the commercial metropolis of Western China three weeks nearer the coast and occidental civilization.

This is a very considerable gain to the would-be traveler in these regions, yet it only postpones for a little time longer the inevitable."

Ernest Henry Wilson writes in "A Naturalist in Western China" (1913), "Sooner or later the traveler must dispense with the comforts and luxuries of modern occidental methods of travel and adapt himself to those more primitive and decidedly less comfortable of the oriental. In the regions with which we have to deal there is nothing in the nature of wheeled vehicular traffic save only the rude wheelbarrows in use on the Chengtu Plain. There are no mule caravans, and scarcely a riding pony to be found. For overland travel there is the native sedan-chair and one's own legs; for river-travel the native boat. Patience, tact, and abundance of time are necessary, and the would-be traveler lacking any of these essentials should seek lands where less primitive methods obtain. Endowed with the virtues mentioned, and having unlimited time at his disposal, he may travel anywhere and everywhere in China in safety, with considerable pleasure and abundant profit in knowledge. With her industrious toiling millions, her old, old civilization, her enormous natural wealth and wondrous scenery, China alternately charms and fascinates, irritates and plunges into despair, all who sojourn long within her borders. No country, outside Europe and North America, is of such perennial interest to the world at large as China. Ever-changing, yet ever the same, she is the link which connects the Twentieth Century with the dawn of civilization, epochs before the Christian era. To travel leisurely through this vast country is an education which leaves an indelible impress on all fortunate enough to have had the experience. The Chinese do not see time from the Westerner's viewpoint, and for the traveler in the interior parts of China the first, last, and most important thing of all is to ever bear this in mind."

Chinese roads make a lasting impression on all who travel over them, and the vocabulary of the average traveler is not rich enough thoroughly to relieve the mind in this matter.

The roads are of two kinds, paved and unpaved. I have yet to meet the traveler whose mind is thoroughly made up as to which of these is worse and the more difficult to negotiate. A

clever writer once wrote: "An imperial highway in China is not one which is kept in order by the Emperor, but rather one which may have to be put in order for the Emperor." When any important official takes up duties in a distant part of the Empire the local officials put the roads over which he has to travel in some semblance of repair. Such work is always hastily done by labor forced and grudgingly given, and in mountainous districts destroys considerable portions of it.

"It is nobody's real business to look after the roads, and nobody does. The land devoted to roadways is commanded, and in agricultural districts the farmer takes good care to keep these roads down to a minimum width. It usually happens that the roadway gets narrower and narrower every year, until the advent of some important official forces the local authorities into having them repaired and restored to their original width."

"Throughout the length and breadth

of China run imperial highways, few in number, it is true, but of vast importance, since they connect the imperial capital with the capitals of the provinces. They were made for military purposes in early times, when the emperors were busy conquering the country and extending their territories. They are all of great strategic importance, and were originally paved throughout with huge blocks of stone. Often, indeed, they were actually blasted and excavated from solid rock. They vary in width according to the configuration of the country and the nature of the traffic they have to carry. . . . The grading of these ancient highways was well done, and the whole work speaks volumes for the ability and energy of those old-time engineers. Like much else in China, these roads were once magnificent, but today they are far from this. In general they are sadly neglected. . . . Sufficient of the original road remains to stir admiration for the skill and foresight of the engineers. . . . and to set the traveler longing for those halcyon days of old.

Then, there are two friends of winter that I call my wood-pile birds.

The blue jay always comes around to see what I am doing when I get out the ax. He is very curious but will never quite admit it. He skulks around and works up considerable indignation if there is no notice taken.

But, for all his apparent temper and harsh scolding, he is enjoying it. He likes to be about, and to be admired, and, as he is a fine sight between logs, we are both suited. When the cardinal comes around I am content. The cardinal is something to give thanks for. In spring, when his song attains a haunting richness of tone, it is as perfect as a courtier can be. The song is but a sweet whistle, a prelude—to what? Ah! that is his secret—and yours. He starts the melody. You are a poor lover if your heart cannot go on with it. . . .

The junco, whose snow-white tail feathers cheer you like a chance "hello," is the chummiest of all the winter friends. But he does not tell you much. Just a "chip," "chip," and the flit of the tail. He is always trit, always trusting, and often the only scrap of life left in a snow-drowned world.

Sometimes a cedar-waxwing, the aristocrat beside whom the cardinal is a dowdy, sits on a bush and watches me work in my flannel shirt. I know that I am quite out of place in his society. He often whispers to his mate about me. But none of it ever reaches my ears. They are the quietest of birds.

Exquisitely groomed and crested, the two will sit on a juniper bush and eat the berries, but gently and without haste, as though eating were beneath them. Never have I seen a waxwing disheveled, crowded, angry, or in danger. They are above enemies, one would infer from their manner. . . . They allow you to approach with ease near enough to see the yellow band across the tail and the wax tips of their wing-quills.

There are a number of other winter birds in the Catskills—the tufted titmouse and the golden-crowned kinglet and the hawks and owls, shrikes, pine siskins, redpolls, crossbills, bunting, wandering sparrows, sparrows—the ezez, who soaring seems to cover a county in each circle—there are lots of birds of these winter woods, which seem so barren of life, disclose.

T. Morris Longstreth, in "The Catskills."

By Example

In life, as in art,

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, FEB. 11, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### But Government Must Rule

DISCONTENT is neither an unnatural nor an unwholesome condition in a democracy. The very existence of democratic government predicates a restless and radical public opinion. All the great reforms in human history were won by the unsatisfied. All the great reforms of the future must, so far as anyone can see, be carried through to victorious conclusions by men and women who shall refuse to be complacent with the times.

There is a United States of America today, and the influence of its thought is world-wide, because, less than a century and a half ago, there were thirteen American colonies that could not for any reason be prevailed upon to let things remain as they were. It would come with very bad grace from the descendants of the American Revolutionists, and from the millions of every lineage who are today in the enjoyment of the freedom won by these revolutionists, if they should deny to any element in the population the right to give expression to its grievances, real or fancied, in times of peace. No American who has a proper understanding of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, and a proper appreciation of the feeling behind those illustrious documents, will ask that the right of free speech shall anywhere within the jurisdiction of the government of the United States, or in any circumstances, save under martial law, be abridged. But an American of such understanding and appreciation will know instinctively where freedom ends and where license begins.

The nation today is face to face with an alien misapprehension of its institutions. An element too long temporized with is moved toward disorder and lawlessness under the false impression that freedom is something that may be used regardless of condition or restraint. To this element freedom means, apparently, the right even to overturn the institutions which conserve, safeguard, and insure it. The belief seems to have gained ground, in many parts of the country, that the freedom which is dissociated from disorder, lawlessness, and riot is a mere pretext and sham, and that until the United States can look approvingly upon demolished mills, smoking ruins, scuttled warehouses, and looted shops, with all the other accessories to a Russian holiday of the present period, there will be no real liberty in this much-vaunted republic.

The news columns of this paper for some time past, and during the last few days particularly, have, in dispatches from different points, revealed a state of things in several parts of the country that is far from being satisfactory. No one who has followed the drift of affairs in the Pacific Northwest can fail to have seen how steadily the influence and the insolence of the I. W. W. have been increasing. Washington advises, within the past few days, called attention to the disquieting effect of information from Seattle upon officials of the federal Department of Labor. The effect of the I. W. W. in that quarter has been along lines of a character to create chaotic conditions not merely in a section or a neighborhood, but throughout the entire country. The ambitious plan of the I. W. W. leaders, in short, is said to be the conversion of the organized labor of the nation to its anarchistic doctrines.

An inestimable source of public safety in the United States has ever been the loyalty to democratic government of the preponderating majority of the wage-earning mass. Because the American workingman, as a rule, has been American first of all, he has never yet consented to be bound up with any distinctively labor political party. He has, throughout all the past, insisted upon voting as a citizen, not as a class citizen. He is largely a man of family, the owner of a home, a supporter of the public school system, a potential employer and capitalist. In the past numerous efforts have been made, by persons destructively inclined, to lure him from his allegiance to American citizenship, but without success. Speaking of the situation in Seattle, the Washington (District of Columbia) correspondent of this newspaper, the other day, after remarking that there were evidences of a rapid increase of radicalism and a feeling of unrest closely akin to Bolshevikism, if not to anarchy itself, added:

The struggle at Seattle is viewed, therefore, as one between radicalism and conservatism. Organized labor, through its recognized officials, is seeking to care for its interests in an orderly manner and to secure the best possible wages and working conditions. The radicals, however, are for the most part single and irresponsible men who have drifted to Seattle and now are making their presence felt. They have come under the influence of the I. W. W. agitators, who have imbued them with the thought that now is the time to strike at law and order.

Unquestionably, it is an important part of the purpose of the fomenters of strife in the United States to bring about not only national but international disturbance of reconstruction plans, social and industrial as well as political, by striking at and striving to delay, undermine, and nullify the work of the Peace Conference with regard to industrial conditions. There are, apparently, some members of Congress who, consciously or unconsciously, permit themselves to be used by those who would, if they could, repeat in the United States the performances that have brought desolation upon Russia. There is no danger that these mischief-makers will accomplish their purpose. Nevertheless, the passage in the Senate, a few days ago, of two resolutions calling for an investigation of the widest scope into the activities of any parties in the country engaged in propagating Bolshevik doctrines, and the debate resulting from their introduction, were very timely. These resolutions confer ample authority for the ascertainment of facts of immediate importance.

What seems to be most essential is that positive action shall be taken toward dealing with those who openly and defiantly antagonize both law and public sentiment by disseminating anarchistic doctrines. Senator Borah put the matter very clearly when he said that there is no possible reason for appealing to violence or disorder in the

United States, since there exists in the country a method whereby all desired changes may be brought about in an orderly and lawful way. "The ballot," he said, "is in the hands of the people, and there is no occasion under any circumstances or conditions for an appeal to lawlessness, whatever the object, or the motive, or the purposes may be, or the ultimate aims to be accomplished."

The time seems to have arrived when this truth must be ground into the consciousness of those who seem bent upon introducing into the United States social and political doctrines utterly at variance with and repugnant to its government and its ideals.

### Education in Italy

IN COMMON with many other countries, Italy has, for some time past, been taking stock of her educational system, and devising plans for its improvement. It is, indeed, one of the most hopeful of the many hopeful signs in that country that practically all through the war, even at the time when Italy was most hard-pressed, the question of educational reform was always kept well to the front of public affairs. Public officials in Italy have been discerning with increasing clearness the detrimental effect upon the country of its all too widespread illiteracy, and that Italy, with its people who are unable to read or write numbering 11,000,000 out of a population of 36,000,000, cannot hope to hold its own in the new Europe unless vigorous action is taken to remedy the defect and to the country a really national system of education.

Italy has already, of course, a national system of education. Indeed, anyone who will make a study of the provisions for education laid down in 1877 cannot fail to be struck by their general wisdom, and by the firm foundation they provide for development. It is, however, one thing to arrange a system and quite another thing to carry it out. Thus, the law of 1877 established a system of elementary education throughout the entire country, and required all children, between the ages of six and nine, to attend school. The provision of schools, however, in the elementary grade, was not a care of the state directly, but was one for which the various towns, villages, and communes were made responsible. They shouldered this responsibility as in duty bound. But, as was pointed out by one authority, recently, there were so many other things to do, "roads to open, bridges to build, monuments, sometimes for almost unknown persons, to erect," that there was very little money left for schools and teachers. The Italian peasant is inclined, moreover, to regard the question of education as very secondary indeed to the question of tilling the soil, and of securing all the help possible from his family for that purpose. As a consequence, in the summer time the schools are sparsely attended, and the local authority is not only indulgent, but regards such a situation as perfectly natural. The reform needed here is not so much the enactment of a new law as the enforcement of that already existent.

Another serious deficiency in the Italian educational system is that of the payment of teachers. The same defect exists in the educational systems of practically all countries, and, until it is altered and the salaries offered to teachers are sufficient to attract the best men and women, no educational system can obtain the highest results possible. It is, of course, true that many of those who are devoted to teaching will adopt that profession, no matter what the pay may be, but no really enlightened government would think for a moment of taking advantage of this devotion.

That Italy is by no means deficient in teachers, capable, earnest, and self-sacrificing, has been proved again and again during the war. Great numbers of men were inevitably called to the colors, and this threw upon those who remained much extra work, often creating conditions which must have seemed extremely difficult to surmount. These conditions, however, were always grappled with energy and resource, indeed with an energy and resource which seem to be characteristic of teachers everywhere. Thus, during the dark days in Venetia, a little more than a year ago, the teachers, in many instances, formed a rallying point in the lands overrun by the Austro-German forces, and one of the most inspiring messages which reached Rome from the invaded districts, at that time, was one from the teachers of Friuli, in which they gave assurance that they were "calm, united, and confident of victory." Italy has learned, during the last four and a half years, to take a wider view of things in many directions. She has learned, no doubt, that parsimony is not economy, and that to save a few thousand lire from teachers' salaries, far from being a national economy, is a national extravagance in which no enlightened people can well indulge.

### The British Embargo

THE debate in the United States Senate over the action of Great Britain in placing an embargo on the importation into that country of certain goods, and especially over the resolution offered by Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, calling on the State Department to report what steps, if any, had been taken with reference to the matter, serves, along with other things, to emphasize the fact that questions of commerce between the nations recently acting in alliance or cooperation against the Central Empires will have to be approached and acted on with great care, if they are to be adjusted harmoniously.

All the nations on the allied side have serious industrial problems to deal with in consequence of the war, particularly as a result of the sudden return of the world to a peace basis. In certain lines there have accumulated, in each of the countries, immense surpluses of raw and finished merchandise, which, like the surplus labor resulting from demobilization, must be absorbed before domestic conditions shall become normal.

Great Britain is in this position. It has a great deal more of certain commodities than it is able to use at the present time. At best there must apparently be such a decline of value in these, by reason of the shutting down of war work, as to cause serious loss to the owners. Prices must be supported in some way, somewhat as they are being supported in the United States, in order to prevent utter destruction of values. Unlimited and free

importation into Great Britain of goods similar to those with which it is already overstocked would be likely to precipitate an industrial panic. Her only apparent way of protecting business interests, for the present, is by closing her ports to the commodities which she does not need.

Carefully analyzed, it is easy to see that Great Britain's position is one which might be made to justify a protective policy. A similar position in the United States has time and again afforded an excuse for the imposition of high tariffs. Even now, the United States is so overstocked with certain commodities that the importation of more of like character would greatly unsettle prices, if it did not ruinously lower them. With the overcrowding of the markets and the toppling of prices, unemployment would follow inevitably, and wages for the employed would go down.

Manifestly, in order that there shall be no great industrial upheavals or shocks, as a consequence of the return to peace conditions, it seems necessary that artificial support shall be given to industry, and that this support shall be continued, if gradually withdrawn, during the period of reconstruction. Great Britain is employing the artificial method of shutting her ports against goods of which she already has a surplus. France is proceeding along a somewhat similar line. The United States may, in order to accomplish a like purpose, adopt a high tariff policy. None of these measures of protection need be permanent. If managed skillfully, that is to say, by capable economists, unmoved by national selfishness or national jealousy, but with a view to world welfare solely, there is no reason why the ends desired in every instance, and the results that will be conducive to all interests, should not be achieved without serious friction.

International distrust should be discouraged at the outset. Appearances should not be taken for realities. It well may be that Great Britain or France shall take steps which demand explanation in the United States, and vice versa. The explanation should be awaited with confidence. On the face of things, it might easily be made to appear now that Great Britain is pursuing a course mimetic to the commercial interests of the United States. Sinister influences, judging from the debate in the Senate, have already undertaken to make it appear so, but an unprejudiced inquiry into the facts will probably show that her course is prompted wholly by a desire to prevent a domestic disaster that might, unless checked, assume the form of a general calamity.

Sanity in the observation of and dealing with international problems is requisite to their satisfactory solution. This is no time for excited debate or impulsive action. Let the Peace Conference have an opportunity to carry out its plan for the salvation of the world from jealousy, rancor, and war.

### The Story of Spartacus

BOTH Greek and Roman history have ever been an open fountain to the writer in search of a *nom de guerre*. It cannot be said that the names thus supplied have always been full of meaning to the average man, but, as they have always, presumably, been adopted by reason of their supposed appositeness, a study of them has a certain reward. Such study reveals an aspiration, even if it does not confirm an achievement. Thus it is with Spartacus, first the *nom de guerre* of Karl Liebknecht, the German Socialist, and then adopted by his followers in Germany as the name of the group or party into which they banded themselves. As for the appositeness of the title as applied to Karl Liebknecht every one must decide for himself. The story, anyway, of Spartacus, the deserter from the Roman Army in the First Century B. C., who rose to be the leader of a great rebel host, which had, at one time, all Italy at its feet, is one of the most remarkable in classical history. A Thracian by birth, Spartacus served in the Roman Army, but seems to have deserted, for it is recorded that he was taken prisoner and sold as a slave. Spartacus, however, was not of the stuff that slaves are made of. He had deserted from the army, and when, as a slave destined for the arena, he was sent to a training school for gladiators at Capua, he determined to effect his escape from there also. And so, one day, with a band of his fellow gladiators he broke out from the school, took refuge on Mt. Vesuvius, and there with his two lieutenants, Crixus and Oenomus, maintained himself as a captain of brigands.

From the first he was successful. A force of 3000 sent against him under C. Claudius Pulcher was put to flight, and the stronghold amidst the rocks of Vesuvius became a veritable cave of Adullam. Swarms of escaped slaves, hardy and desperate men, joined the rebels, and when the prator Publius Varinius took the field against them he found the rebel forces entrenched like a regular army in the plain. Spartacus, however, was still feeling his way. With all the genius of a really able general, which he subsequently proved himself to be, he avoided battle, and, determined to choose his own venue, marched into Lucania, a country better adapted for guerrilla warfare. The prator followed him, but was defeated in one engagement after another, and himself narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. With each success Spartacus enlarged his borders and his aspirations. He had proclaimed liberty for the slaves, and runaway slaves joined him in enormous numbers, taking the field within a short time as some of the most capable soldiers that had ever drawn sword against the republic.

The whole of Southern Italy was quickly in Spartacus' possession, and, at last, the Senate dispatched both consuls against him. The rebel leader, however, defeated them in turn and then pressed toward the Alps. Here was his great chance. Beyond the Alps there was unquestioned freedom for himself and his immense host. Nothing could stand in his way. Gaius Cassius, the Governor of Cisalpine Gaul, and the prator Gnaeus Manlius, who attempted to stop him, were defeated at Mutina. The slaves, however, inflated with success, refused to abandon Italy, and this was the turn in the tide. Spartacus marched his army against Rome itself, but instead of attacking the city, passed again into Lucania, where the prator Marcus Licinius came against him. This time the Roman general was successful. Spartacus was

defeated, and headed his army in full retreat for the straits of Messina, intending to cross over into Sicily. The pirates, however, who had agreed to transport his army proved faithless, and the pursuing prator, sure of his prey, was preparing calmly to shut up the rebels in the Calabria, by carrying a ditch and rampart right across the peninsula, when Spartacus, with an energy that apparently nothing could withstand, forced the lines, routed the Roman army, and, once again, had the ball at his feet. By this time, however, he had to face division in the ranks of his own followers, and, in a pitched battle which followed shortly afterward, the rebels were completely defeated, Spartacus himself falling, sword in hand.

### Notes and Comments

"AN ANIMAL that is unfitted for anything else is often loaded with baggage," wrote James Wimfling, on September 1, 1514, from Strasbourg, to Erasmus. Which accounts, Wimfling surmises, for the fact that the Literary Society of Strasbourg had charged him, "an implacable veteran like me with a duty of conveying a greeting to you." Strasbourg, with its literary societies of the Sixteenth Century, its university, and its great library, is an old and very famous town. It will be an interesting thing to watch how, after the events of the last half century, she will develop in the new Europe which is emerging from the war.

DICKENS anniversary observances remind one that the pioneer American society to hold such celebrations is the All Around Dickens Club of Boston, Massachusetts. This club was founded twenty-five years ago, with a membership of men and women and the support of the Dickens family. In addition to enjoying the books of a greatly admired author among themselves, the members have done much to extend that enjoyment to others. The club has again proved its "all-aroundness" and its admiration for the humanitarian side of Dickens' character by the adoption recently of a French child. The organization has acquired one of the most important collections of Dickensiana, has carried on a world-wide correspondence with admirers of Dickens, and has gathered a remarkable list of honorary members, which includes the whole Dickens family of the present day.

MRS. FAWCETT is resigning the presidency of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. The cause of woman suffrage has been won in Britain, and Mrs. Fawcett, after having unfalteringly fought the great battle from its beginnings to its inevitable end, is retiring from that particular sphere of action. It is but natural to assume that she read the article appearing in Common Cause on her resignation. At any rate, it is to be hoped she did not miss the splendid tribute which it contained. It is no small thing to give, in the women's movement, the place which Wilberforce occupied in relation to the abolition of the slave trade; Mazzini to the rebirth of Italy; Shaftesbury to the release of the factory children, and Cobden and Bright to the repeal of the Corn Laws.

WITH the help of photography the Talmud is being reprinted, in Montreal, although the type was destroyed when the Germans captured Warsaw and Wilna. All the printing of the Talmud had, it is said, been done in those places, and so difficult was the making of the plates, in Hebrew and Chaldaic, that every precaution had been taken to preserve them. Nevertheless, they were caught in the war, and were melted up for the metal. To repeat the processes by which the 9300 pages were originally put into print would require years of labor, and the New York printing houses to which the contract was first offered did not accept it. Then photography came to the rescue; the 9300 pages are to be photographed and, with the plates made from these pictures, it is expected that about eighteen months will be needed to bring out the new edition.

IF IT is true that to M. Clemenceau was due the proposal that official communiques should form the strict limit of the news rationales allowed the press representatives at the Peace Conference, the world must be pardoned if it lifts its eyebrows at the French Premier. For it was M. Clemenceau who fought the battle royal with the censor in the days of his editorship of the famous *Homme Enchaîné*. *L'Homme Enchaîné* has since those days become *L'Homme Libre*, but if its former editor has really abandoned the cause of unnnuzzled journalism, and if fettlers are the order of the day in the Paris of the Peace Conference, *L'Homme Libre* will have to wear its chains again, or put up with being regarded as at least something of a fraud.

PURCHASE there are diplomatic reasons, as well as reasons of industrial expediency, for the building in China of four 10,000-ton ships for the United States. Be that as it may, the arrangement is of greater importance, both to Americans and to the Chinese than might appear at first thought, for never before has any great power turned to China in seeking assistance in the building of ships. On the contrary, the Chinese Government, in the past, has found it necessary to call upon England, the United States, or Japan when she desired to increase her merchant marine or her navy. Now she has at Shanghai a ship yard which ranks among the best in the world, and her people seem elated at the prospect of building boats for the United States. They feel that the traditional friendship between the two nations is to be cemented in bonds, or at least in bands, of steel.

AMERICAN soldiers are finding it hard to part with the friends they have made among the French children. Indeed, word comes from Bordeaux that the desire of soldiers, and even regiments, to bring home French children whom they have informally adopted, combined with the desire of the children to accompany their soldier friends and the not unnatural failure of parents to "see it that way," is causing embarrassment. But France needs her population, and in many cases it is safe to say that the young American soldier would be somewhat puzzled to know what to do with his protégé when the little Frenchman really began to grow up.